

# PEKING REVIEW

27

July 6, 1962

## China Recognizes the Republic Of Algeria

Algeria's independence is hailed as a strong impetus  
to the national-liberation movement in Africa (p. 9).

## Washington and Paris at Loggerheads

Imperialist struggle for West European hegemony  
(p. 11).

## U.S. Aggression in Taiwan

Here's the record (p. 9).

## Li Ta-chao—Staunch Revolutionary

Life and struggle of one of the founders of the Chinese  
Communist Party (p. 5).

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*Archaeology, Publishing and  
Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北  
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報

# TWO PLAYS . . .

## *KUAN HAN-CHING*

A Play by Tien Han

This is one of the finest of the recent works of a leading Chinese playwright. It was written in 1958 to commemorate the seventh centenary of the activities of Kuan Han-ching, the great Chinese dramatist of the thirteenth century.

Its subject is how Kuan Han-ching wrote and staged his play *Tou Ngo*, an eloquent denunciation of injustice; its theme is the great dramatist's concern for the people and hatred for the oppressive ruling class. Kuan Han-ching's nobility of character – his courage, kindness and spirit of self-sacrifice in the struggle on behalf of the people – is dramatically revealed.

– Illustrated with photographs from the production staged  
by the Peking People's Art Theatre –

Paper-board cover

135 pp.

## The Forsaken Wife

A classical opera edited by  
the Chinese Pingju Opera Company

Pingju is one of the popular forms of opera in north China, and *The Forsaken Wife*, set in the 11th century, is one of the best items in its repertoire of ancient plays.

An ambitious scholar deserts his family and marries the Emperor's sister. When Fragrant Lotus his faithful wife seeks him out in the capital, he repudiates her and attempts to make away with her and his children. In battling feudal greed, cruelty and corruption, Fragrant Lotus is staunch, brave and resourceful. Justice triumphs.

Illustrated with photographs of an actual stage performance

Paper cover

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# PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

July 6, 1962 Vol. V No. 27

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### News From the Farms

Harvesting of winter wheat is now in full swing in the Yellow River basin. The people's communes in the wide belt in which winter wheat is planted, stretching from Kansu in the west to Shantung on the eastern seaboard, are busy reaping and bringing in this crop. In places where the wheat ripened early—as in the southern parts of Hopei and Shantung—the people's communes are threshing and gathering the grain into barns.

In most of the wheat-producing regions, the summer harvest this year has been won in battle with long dry spells, windstorms and untimely frosts which affected the crops in varying degrees. The communes have reduced the damage by energetic emergency measures and by using the vast irrigation networks they have built over the past few years.

Recent rainfall in various parts of China has ended the drought in some sections of north, northwest and southwest China, while considerably reducing the drought menace in other places. It is also facilitating the sowing of autumn-harvest crops. While bringing in their summer harvest, the communes are taking full advantage of the recent rain and racing against time to re-sow some of the quick-ripening crops that failed in the long dry spell.

The northeastern part of Szechuan Province, which had a drought in the spring, has received widespread rainfall in the last few weeks. Many of the farms there are busy storing water and irrigating the fields. Many others are making use of the timely rains to extend the acreage under paddyrice, peas, maize and sweet potatoes.

In Kiangsu Province, adequate rainfall was reported late in June in areas along the Huai and Yangtse Rivers. This relieved, to some extent, the water shortage on farms north of the Huai. People's communes in that region are pooling their efforts to transplant rice and sow autumn crops in good time.

### Peasant Entomologist

Last week we reported the writing of new books on various specialized

subjects by scholars in Peking. Such writing is by no means confined to academic circles these days. Many workers and peasants, helped by the education they have received since liberation, have put down their rich practical experience in writing for the benefit of others.

One of the latest of such books is by Li Jun-chu, a peasant entomologist of Kweichow Province, southwest China. He has summed up his experience in a handy reference work for people's communes listing 106 herbal insecticides effective against various pests. It describes in detail how these insecticides can be made by indigenous methods, when and where the necessary herbs can be gathered, and how the products are used.

Li Jun-chu, now 36 years old, worked as a cowherd and later as a farm hand for local landlords before liberation. It was then that he gathered some knowledge about the main crop pests, their habits and manner of life, and effective methods of dealing with them with locally made insecticides. In the spring of 1958, when the crops in his village were in danger of being destroyed by insects, he decided to go to the mountains to look for insecticidal herbs. Experimenting with the help of local doctors and veteran peasants, he discovered over 160 varieties, about 40 of which were very effective and available in large quantities.

His interest in entomology stimulated, Li studied insect control on an experimental plot where he grew rice, maize, cotton and other crops. He set up three observation points for keeping detailed records of the life and habits of different insects. These painstaking efforts gave him a good knowledge of 120 kinds of insect enemies of crops and of effective methods of dealing with them. His fame spread far and wide. In 1960 he was invited to attend a conference convened by the Institute of Entomology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the paper he read there on his scientific findings was favourably received by all present.

Li Jun-chu began writing his book in 1959. He constantly consulted veteran peasants, sought the advice and



Insecticides for the Farms  
Woodcut by Tang Yu-chu

help of entomologists and agronomists and, on the basis of their comments, prepared his manuscript for the press.

### Workers' Rest Homes and Sanatoria

As summer advances, large numbers of industrial and office workers, technicians, engineers and school teachers are going to the sanatoria and rest homes to spend their well-earned vacations. Over the past few years, an increasing number of such institutions have been built for China's working people. Situated in scenic centres or seaside resorts, they are ideal places for the workers to enjoy themselves and gain renewed energy before returning to their jobs.

One of the most frequented resorts is the beautiful Taihu Lake in Kiangsu Province where scores of sanatoria and rest homes for industrial workers have been built since liberation. Another much-loved holiday resort is the West Lake in Hangchow. On the hills around the beautiful lake formerly stood the villas of the rich and the bureaucrats. But these have now been turned into rest homes for the working people and many new, large

sanatoria have been built. They are now filled with workers who spend their time strolling in the woody hills or boating on the lake in the daytime and seeing film shows and theatrical performances in the evening.

But it is the seaside resorts, perhaps, that enjoy top preference in these hot summer days. In Tsingtao and Peitaiho, scores of modern sanatoria and rest homes are welcoming worker-vacationists. The same is true of the beaches around the north-eastern port city of Lushun-Talien, another famous summer retreat. Today, thousands of factory workers, miners, ship-builders, teachers and government employees are spending their summer holidays there, in places that were formerly the villas of capitalists or recreation centres for Japanese officers.

Like those elsewhere, most of the sanatoria in Lushun-Talien are equipped with modern facilities for physiotherapy and for treatment by traditional Chinese methods. The Lushun-Talien Workers' Sanatorium, one of the biggest, has 350 beds. Set up in 1951, it has received 17,000 people for recuperation on three-month convalescent leaves with free medical treatment and full or half pay.

Workers from all parts of the country are served here. One, for instance, is Tien Shuo-ching, a 49-year-old worker from faraway Lanchow in northwest China who has been suffering from gastric ulcers and neurasthenia. Said Tien: "I'm gradually recovering from these diseases which I've had for years. This is the first time I have ever had such conditions for recuperation, and it's all free. We workers could never have dreamt of anything like this in the old society."

### National Art Exhibition Closes

The national art exhibition which opened in Peking on May 23 closed last Sunday, July 1. Held in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*, it attracted 245,000 people. This is an all-time high for any single art exhibition in China.

And small wonder, too. For the 1,100 exhibits by 800 artists, chosen from thousands of works submitted from various parts of the country, are some of the best works by professional and amateur artists in the past 20 years. They reflect the flourishing state of China's art whose development was greatly stimulated by Chairman Mao's ideas on literature and art. As a leading member of the Union of Chinese Artists remarked on the significance of the exhibition: "Since Chairman Mao delivered his talks in 1942, a great change has taken place in Chinese art. Before 1942, art used to be at the service of a limited audience. But since then it has returned to the hands of the workers, peasants and soldiers and is serving the cause of socialism."

Arranged according to different art forms and in chronological order, the exhibits were shown in the newly built National Art Gallery. They included paintings in oils and in traditional Chinese style, graphic art, cartoons, sculptures, New-Year pictures, posters, stories in pictures, water colours, gouaches and sketches, as well as over 350 items of art handicrafts and 540 reproductions and publications on the fine arts.

Besides the many landscapes and traditional flower-and-bird paintings, there were a great many works portraying the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people led by the Communist Party, their fervour in production and construction, and their rich and full life. The styles and forms were diverse—like a hundred flowers blooming in a flourishing garden, vying with one another for beauty.

A number of prominent artists were represented at the exhibition. They included painters in the traditional style Chi Pai-shih, Hsu Pei-hung, Huang Pin-hung and Fu Pao-shih; oil painters Wu Tso-jen and Lo Kung-liu; the sculptor Liu Kai-chu and woodcut artist Ku Yuan.

It is also interesting to note that among the 800 artists whose works were put on display, 70 were over 60 years old, more than 200 were young people under 35, 45 were women, over 90 were amateur artists from among the workers, peasants and soldiers, and many were from China's minority nationalities. All this shows that the ranks of Chinese art are swelling, and that both the old and the young are working for its advancement and carrying it to new heights.

# Li Ta-chao—Staunch Revolutionary

by CHIA CHIH

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party on July 1, 1921, we print this article on the life and struggle of Li Ta-chao, one of the Party's founders. For further historical background the reader is referred to the article on the May Fourth Movement of 1919, which appeared in "Peking Review," No. 19, 1962.—Ed.

LI Ta-chao was one of the earliest Chinese to find the truth of Marxism-Leninism and guide the Chinese revolution along the road of the October Revolution. He was one of the communist intellectuals who led the great May Fourth Movement of 1919, and a founder of the Chinese Communist Party.

Born into a peasant family in Hopei Province on October 6, 1889, Li Ta-chao was orphaned by his mother's death soon after childbirth (his father had died a short time previously). He was brought up by his grandfather, and at the age of 18, when the old man died, he left his native place. It was a time of national crisis. The Ching Dynasty was utterly corrupt and impotent and the imperialist powers were partitioning China into "spheres of influence." Revolutionary uprisings against the imperialists and the Ching court flared up in many parts of the country. The young Li Ta-chao decided to study politics to seek a way to save the nation, and entered the Peiyang College of Law and Political Science in Tientsin. A brilliant student, especially gifted in literature, he had nothing in common with the philistinism of the leisure class. His poems and political essays were filled with patriotic fervour.

The Revolution of 1911 aroused his enthusiasm. But although the emperor had been driven from the throne, a genuine republic did not materialize. In one of his earlier essays, "On Great Sorrow," Li Ta-chao lashed out at the traitor Yuan Shih-kai and the other reactionary warlords and politicians who usurped power after the revolution, and expressed his distress at the people's sufferings under reactionary warlord rule. In 1913, ardently desiring to rebuild China but conscious of his own inadequate knowledge, he went to Japan to further his studies. He entered Waseda University in Tokyo for a course in political economy.

## An Ardent Patriot

During his three years' stay in Tokyo, Li Ta-chao diligently studied the writings of Japanese Marxist scholars on economic theory and European socialism. World War I was raging and he followed the developing situation in the Far East with close attention. In 1915,

when news leaked out that the dictator Yuan Shih-kai had secretly accepted Japan's "Twenty-one Demands" and thus sold out China's sovereignty, Li Ta-chao travelled extensively to call upon the Chinese students in Japan to fight this act of treachery. Working day and night he drafted "An Open Letter to Our Countrymen" which gained wide circulation in China. Getting in touch with Chinese revolutionaries living in exile in Japan, he organized the underground "Sacred Land Society" and wrote his famous essay "Youth" in which he called on the new generation to rise, discard all obsolete theories and transform the old China into a "young China." The "young China" Li Ta-chao then envisaged was still only a bourgeois-democratic republic. But from the very beginning he proved himself to be a revolutionary democrat; he wanted democracy for the common people.

In April 1916 Li Ta-chao gave up his studies in order to take a direct part in the movement against Yuan Shih-kai, and returned to Shanghai which was the centre of this movement. Though Yuan died two months later, the reactionary northern warlords were still in the saddle and imperialism remained as the arch enemy of the Chinese people. Li Ta-chao, realizing a long-cherished wish, went to Peking to launch a daily newspaper, the *Chen-zhongbao* (The Morning Bell). He wanted this "bell" to wake the people from their slumbers. In the first issue, he proclaimed the idea of a national democratic revolution and called on the people to create a "young China."

But Li Ta-chao had to quit *The Morning Bell* as chief editor after only three months, because the paper fell into the hands of a politician who worked for the warlords. Soon he became the editor of another paper, the *Jiayin Daily*.

## The October Revolution

This was on the eve of the October Revolution of 1917. Li Ta-chao's paper gave a full, day-to-day account of the progress of the Russian revolution. When the October triumph came, he, in an article, greeted with great enthusiasm the birth of the world's first socialist state.

In February 1918, Li Ta-chao took a job as Chief Librarian and Professor of Economics at Peking University. After that, the "Red Building" of the university became a small revolutionary centre. Li Ta-chao, in this period, penetratingly studied Marxism and the experience of the Russian revolution. Unhesitatingly he chose the road of the October Revolution as the future for China and the direction for his own effort. He published two articles, "The Victory of the Common People" and "The Victory

of Bolshevism," in *Xin-qingnian* (New Youth), the journal which pioneered the New Culture Movement in China. These articles correctly analysed the nature and outcome of World War I and the victory of the Russian revolution. Li Ta-chao predicted with complete confidence that "the world of the future will be the world of the Red Flag." Three years earlier, when he wrote the famous article "Youth," he had dreamt of a bourgeois-democratic republic. But now he was working for the creation of a socialist China that would be a part of the new world.

### Spreading Marxism

Under the influence of the October Revolution, the *New Youth* advanced from a journal attacking the ethics and culture of feudalism and advocating democracy and science to one propagating Marxism. In the month in which the May Fourth Movement of 1919 broke out, Li Ta-chao published an article "My Marxist Outlook" in a special issue of the *New Youth* devoted to Marxism, of which he then made his first systematic exposition.

Li Ta-chao also lectured at Peking University and other universities and colleges on the materialist interpretation of history and on sociology and historical philosophy. He became one of the best known professors there and, besides spreading Marxism and promoting the New Culture Movement, participated in and led the patriotic activities of the students. Working together with Chen Tu-hsiu,\* he launched the *Meizhoupinglun* (Weekly Review) which became the sister periodical of the *New Youth* in spreading new ideas.

Under the influence of these two journals, many new ones mushroomed in all parts of the country. All reflected new trends of thought and were connected in one way or another with Li Ta-chao who contributed to many of them.

Li Ta-chao also helped many patriotic organizations. He became the leader of the "Young China Society" with

\* Chen Tu-hsiu later became a renegade to Marxism. After the May Fourth Movement, he took part in founding the Chinese Communist Party and became its secretary-general. But he was an opportunist. His opportunism developed into capitulationism during the revolution of 1924-27 and caused the defeat of that revolution. After it, Chen Tu-hsiu and a handful of other capitulationists lost their faith in the future of the revolution and turned liquidationists. Chen took the reactionary stand of the Trotskyites and formed with them a small faction to oppose the Communist Party. Consequently he was expelled from the Party in 1929. He died in 1942. — Ed.



Li Ta-chao at Work

Sketch by Wu Tso-jen

members in every part of the country. Through it he called on the young men and women of China to "go among the people," to "become one with the working class," and to "transfuse modern civilization into our society in a fundamental way."

Shortly before launching the *Weekly Review*, in December 1918 Li Ta-chao rejoined *The Morning Bell* which had now changed its name into *Chenbao* (Morning). Freed from control by the warlords, this paper was the first to respond to the New Culture Movement and played an important role in pro-

moting it. Li Ta-chao's articles in *Morning* propagated Marxism.

In a word, even before the May Fourth Movement, Li Ta-chao was the Marxist ideologist in the New Culture Movement in China. He worked for the enlightenment of the people and guided the youths towards the road of revolution. He stocked the library of Peking University with much Marxist literature in foreign languages and with other progressive books and periodicals. In his office in the "Red Building," he received young people, answered their questions and recommended that they read Marxist works. In the winter of 1918, under his guidance, a group of progressive students at Peking University formed the Society for the Study of Marxism. At that time, such studies had to be conducted in secret because the subject was attacked by the reactionary government as "radical" and "dangerous." At the first meeting of this group, held late at night, Li Ta-chao lectured on Marx's *Capital*.

### The May Fourth Movement

The great May Fourth Movement was a mighty outburst of the Chinese people's wrath against the imperialist robbers and the feudal warlord regime. It started China's new-democratic revolution and thereby opened a new page in Chinese history. It began in Peking University and owed much to the influence exerted on the youth by the outstanding communist intellectual Li Ta-chao and by other progressive professors of Peking University. More than one month before the movement, Li Ta-chao, in an article entitled "The Direction for Present-Day Youth Activities," called for action to "deliver the Chinese people from suffering." After the May Fourth Movement began, Li Ta-chao put forward three principles to guide it. They were: 1. transformation of this robber world; 2. non-recognition of secret treaties; 3. national self-determination.

Li Ta-chao did much to expose the imperialist plots for the continued enslavement of China after World War I. He gave energetic leadership to the May Fourth Move-

ment, becoming one of its chief leaders and organizers. When 32 students were arrested after beating up Chang Tsung-hsiang, one of the traitors who had sold China out to Japanese imperialism, and setting fire to the house of Tsao Ju-lin, another traitor, Li Ta-chao worked hard for their release. As a faculty representative, he co-operated closely with the student union, and his office became a meeting place for the students. At the same time he sent members of the Society for the Study of Marxism to other cities for propaganda work. Teng Chung-hsia\* and other communists went to Shanghai to lead the strike wave that later came to be known as the "June 3 Movement"; it marked the rise of the Chinese proletariat as the main force of the May Fourth Movement.

The May Fourth Movement promoted the integration of Marxism with the Chinese workers' movement. It paved the way for the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Li Ta-chao, who called on the intellectuals to go among the people and become one with the working class, himself studied and reported on the life of the miners in the imperialist-run collieries at Tangshan in northern China. After the May Fourth Movement, he laid even greater stress than before on "combined action by the workers." The strikes during the June 3 Movement in Shanghai scared the reactionary regime and thus demonstrated the power of the working class. With the appearance of the Chinese proletariat on the political stage, the whole countenance of the Chinese revolution changed fundamentally.

### Controversy Between "Problems" and "Isms"

Of key importance was the famous controversy between "problems" and "isms" that took place a couple of months after the May Fourth Movement. The New Culture Movement, which began before the May Fourth Movement, was a revolutionary movement of the united front of communist, petty bourgeois and bourgeois intellectuals. Hu Shih, who represented the bourgeois rightists within this united front, not only advocated a reactionary line of bourgeois reformism but in fact stood aloof from the students' patriotic movement. After May 4, 1919, the hatred of the northern warlords for the New Culture Movement became fierce, and Hu Shih chimed in by opening fire on the Marxists. In his article "More Study of Problems and Less Talk About Isms," he advocated reformism as preached by the reactionary U.S. pragmatist philosopher John Dewey, and opposed Marxism. Li Ta-chao then wrote a famous open letter "More on Problems and Isms," which was a withering counterblast to Hu Shih's arguments. He argued that "problems" could be solved fundamentally only by talking about "isms"; and he declared, "We should spread our 'ism' and at the same time study the method of its application, and we should carry out our movement in accordance with our 'ism.'"

Living up to this precept, Li Ta-chao did not confine himself to talk; he took revolutionary actions.

The controversy between "problems" and "isms" was the most important ideological struggle of the time. In it the ideology and line of the proletariat were ranged against those of the bourgeoisie. The May Fourth Movement opened up a new epoch precisely because it was a thoroughgoing anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolutionary movement guided by proletarian ideology, and an integral part of the world proletarian revolution. Li Ta-chao was one of the pioneer leaders of this movement; he tried to tackle the problem of the Chinese revolution from the Marxist viewpoint and by the Marxist method.

### The Founding of the Communist Party

Li Ta-chao's work as a communist organizer began in 1920, the year following the May Fourth Movement, when he set up secret socialist study groups in various Peking universities and colleges. Later, in the same year, Communist groups were organized in Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Changsha, Canton, Tsinan and Hangchow. In those days of preparations for the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Ta-chao continued to lead the patriotic movement of the students. At the same time he sent people out for propaganda and organizational work among the railway workers. The railwaymen at Changhsintien, a key depot on the Peking-Hankow Railway close to Peking, were the first to respond. They started an evening school, began to publish a paper called *The Voice of the Workers*, and set up a workers' club. On May Day, they held a demonstration and organized the first trade union in northern China.

The Chinese Communist Party was founded on July 1, 1921. Li Ta-chao became the secretary of its northern China regional committee. He was also chief of the northern China branch of the Chinese Trade Union Secretariat from 1922 on. Under his leadership workers', peasant and other popular movements developed rapidly in the northern provinces. While continuing his teaching, Li Ta-chao devoted much energy to Party work and mass movements. He gave leadership, together with Teng Chung-hsia, to the great February Seventh Strike of 1923.\* In the same year he attended the Second Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and was elected to the Central Committee.

Li Ta-chao played an important role in bringing about the co-operation between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang headed by Sun Yat-sen. In 1923, on behalf of the Party, he held preliminary negotiations with Dr. Sun in Shanghai on the establishment of such co-operation. In January 1924 Dr. Sun Yat-sen convened the First Congress of the Kuomintang in Canton in order to re-organize that party, with Communist participation. Li Ta-

\*Teng Chung-hsia (1894-1933) was a Communist and an outstanding leader of the workers' movement. He became Chief of the General Headquarters of the Chinese Trade Union Secretariat in 1922 and led many great strikes. After 1927, he held important posts in the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Red Army. In October 1933 he was murdered by the Kuomintang in Nanking.—Ed.

\*This was the great strike on the Peking-Hankow Railway which began on February 4, 1923. It was a fight for the right to organize a general union for the whole line. On February 7 Wu Pei-fu and Hsiao Yao-nan, warlords of the northern clique supported by British imperialism, carried out a ruthless slaughter of the strikers. It is therefore also known as the "February 7 Massacre."—Ed.

chao attended the congress and was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. It was at this congress that Dr. Sun Yat-sen re-interpreted his Three People's Principles in a revolutionary spirit and announced the Three Cardinal Policies: alliance with the Soviet Union, co-operation with the Communist Party, and assistance to the workers and peasants.

After his return from Canton, Li Ta-chao gave leadership to the work of both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in northern China. But an order for his arrest by the northern warlord government forced him to leave Peking. In April 1924 he went to Moscow as head of the Chinese delegation to the Fifth Congress of the Communist International. He spent six months in the Soviet Union, visiting various places and lecturing in the Eastern University. He saw for himself the building of socialism and became still more confident of the victory of the Chinese revolution. In the winter of that same year he returned, disguised as a merchant, to Peking. There he continued to lead the revolutionary movement in north China.

### **Anti-Imperialist Struggle**

The May Thirtieth Movement of 1925, a countrywide anti-imperialist movement in protest against the massacre of Chinese people by the British police in Shanghai on May 30, was the prelude to the First Revolutionary Civil War. The national revolutionary united front formed by the co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party launched the great Northern Expedition against the imperialist-backed warlords. At the same time, mass revolutionary movements in north China, in particular the workers' movement, grew very rapidly. In the winter of 1925, Li Ta-chao personally led the movement for China's control of its own customs administration and tariffs, in which tens of thousands of patriots demonstrated in front of Tien An Men in Peking and besieged the offices of the reactionary government.

The rapid advance of the Chinese revolution frightened the imperialists. They began to intervene, directly and brazenly. In March 1926 the Japanese imperialists sent two warships to support the warlord Chang Tso-lin in his attack on the National Army (under General Feng Yu-hsiang who, at that time, was sympathetic with the revolution) in the important port of Tangku in northern China. The National Army fired back in self-defence. Using this as a pretext, the diplomatic representatives of eight imperialist powers including Britain, the United States and Japan, presented an ultimatum to the Chinese Government, demanding that China dismantle all the defences at the port. This ultimatum infuriated the people of Peking. Students, workers and other people staged a demonstration and sent a petition to the government asking that it reject the imperialist demands. But the ruling warlord, the traitor Tuan Chi-jui, not only refused to accept the just demand of the people, but ordered his guards to open fire, killing and wounding over 200 people in what came to be known as the "March 18 Massacre." Li Ta-chao, the chief leader of the anti-imperialist movement, personally took part in the demonstration. When the guards began shooting, he calmly directed the people to retreat. Knocked down in the mêlée, he suffered a head injury. A guard was about

to shoot him, but a policeman shouted "Let's take him alive!" This policeman came up to Li Ta-chao, but, instead of arresting him, told him how to escape. Li Ta-chao, who was among the last to leave the scene of the massacre, showed his exceptional courage on this occasion.

The warlord government and the imperialists bitterly hated the Chinese Communist Party. They regarded Li Ta-chao as a thorn in their side. When the northern warlord government ordered his arrest for a second time, Li Ta-chao gave up teaching and went underground to continue his revolutionary activity. He was now able to devote all his time to leading the mass revolutionary movement in northern China, in support of the Northern Expedition advancing from the south. The reactionary warlords, regarding him as the most dangerous enemy in their rear, hunted for him feverishly. When the northeastern warlord Chang Tso-lin came down to Peking to become the head of the reactionary forces in north China, he immediately ordered Li Ta-chao's arrest. As the situation got more and more dangerous, Li Ta-chao sent a number of his comrades away into hiding. But he himself insisted on staying behind with some others to continue revolutionary activities.

### **Standing Firm to the Last**

The reactionary government mobilized some 400 policemen, detectives and gendarmes who, working in collusion with the diplomatic corps and secret agents of the imperialists, finally arrested Li Ta-chao in the "Legation Quarters" in Peking on the morning of April 6, 1927. A week later, Chiang Kai-shek, who had headed the Northern Expedition, betrayed the revolution in a bloody counter-revolutionary coup and plunged China once again into the dark abyss of reactionary rule.

Li Ta-chao was brutally tortured in prison, but he stood firm. In the enemy court, he admitted being a Communist and defended his actions as entirely just and necessary to save the nation. He did not let any Party secret pass his lips. His arrest aroused a wave of protest. Even the reactionary press had to concede his prestige and erudition. Students, well-known professors and scholars tried hard to obtain his release. The railway workers of northern China even drew up a plan to break into the prison to save him. When Li Ta-chao learnt of this plan, he firmly rejected it as adventurist. He declared, "It is an honour for me to die for the glorious cause. But that will already be a loss to the Party and I cannot agree to other comrades risking their lives for my sake. The forces of the revolution must be preserved."

In defiance of public opinion, the reactionary court sentenced Li Ta-chao and 19 others to be hanged. The execution was carried out in secret on April 28, 1927. Li Ta-chao was the first to walk to the gallows. As usual, he wore his grey cotton-padded gown and remained calm and composed. Under the gallows, he made his last short speech in which he declared, "Communism will eventually triumph in China!" Li Ta-chao was only 39 when he was murdered. It was in order "to deliver the Chinese people from suffering" and to realize the great ideal of communism in China that he gave his noble life.



# China Recognizes the Republic of Algeria

**C**HAIRMAN Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China and Premier Chou En-lai on July 3 sent a message to Prime Minister Ben Youssef Ben Khedda of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic warmly congratulating him on Algeria's independence. The message reads in part as follows:

"Algeria's independence is a great event in the African national-liberation movement today. It shows that the people of Algeria and those of the rest of Africa are invincible and that imperialism and colonialism, old and new, can be defeated. The brilliant example set by the heroic Algerian people is sure to help bring about a fur-

ther upsurge in the national-independence struggle in Africa.

"May the Algerian people win still more brilliant and greater victories in their just struggle to consolidate and safeguard national independence, to build their country and continue to fight against old and new colonialism. May the friendship between the peoples of China and Algeria remain evergreen."

In his message of greeting to the Algerian Foreign Minister, Saad Dahlab, Foreign Minister Chen Yi announced the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of China to recognize the Republic of Algeria.

## For Your Reference

## U.S. Aggression in Taiwan

**S**INCE the Chiang Kai-shek traitor clique fled to Taiwan, the U.S. imperialists have intensified their military, economic and cultural aggression against this Chinese island in a frantic attempt to occupy it for good and turn it into a military base for aggression against the Chinese mainland and against other countries in Asia.

### MILITARY AGGRESSION

**The United States has set up some 20 military organizations and stationed more than 4,500 U.S. military personnel in Taiwan, the whole of which is dotted with U.S. barracks, airfields, guided missile bases, testing grounds for bacteriological and chemical warfares and other military installations. Many of the U.S. warships and military planes which intruded into the waters or air space of the Chinese mainland sailed or took off from Taiwan.**

The U.S. imperialists hold Taiwan under their military control. More than 20 military organizations have been set up there by the United States. Among them are: the "United States Taiwan Defence Command" directly under the Headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific; the U.S. "Military Assistance Advisory Group" which controls Chiang Kai-shek's troops; the 13th Air Task Force and Task Force 72 which are specially engaged in invasion activities against the Chinese mainland; U.S. "Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2," in charge of research into germ warfare; and the U.S. "Naval Auxiliary Communications Center" in charge of intelligence and subversive activities.

U.S. military personnel permanently stationed in Taiwan total more than 4,500. Under the terms of the so-called "Mutual Security Treaty" signed illegally with the Chiang Kai-shek traitor clique, the United States can deploy its ground, sea and air forces at will "in and about Taiwan and the Pescadores [Penghu Islands]." United States military establishments, including camps for its troops, airports, guided missile bases and testing grounds for bacteriological and chemical warfares, are dotted all over the island of Taiwan. Keelung, Kaohsiung and Tsoying, which are important ports on Taiwan, as well as Makung in the Penghu Islands and

other places have been converted into U.S. naval bases. U.S. air force bases are scattered in Taoyuan, Chiayi, Pingtung, Tainan, Hsinchu, Taipei, Kungkwan and other parts of Taiwan. Among them is Kungkwan Airport which cost the United States \$25 million to build and occupies a total area of more than 200 hectares; it is one of the biggest U.S. air bases in the Far East. The United States has established a Matador guided missile base in Tainan, it has stationed a guided missile group on Taiwan. Invading U.S. troops use the airports, roads, ports and railways in Taiwan as they please, and the island is wide open to the U.S. planes and warships. Many of the U.S. planes and warships which have repeatedly intruded into the air space and waters of the Chinese mainland came from Taiwan.

For more than ten years, the U.S. imperialists have been steadily intensifying the arming of the remnant troops of the Chiang Kai-shek traitor clique, and done their utmost to tighten their control over Chiang's troops through so-called "military aid" and the "Military Assistance Advisory Group." In fact, they have turned the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops into mercenaries to serve the aggressive aims of the United States. The Taiwan press has disclosed that during the 12 years from 1950 to 1962, U.S. "military aid" to the Chiang Kai-shek traitor clique topped \$2,300 million. The rifles, ammunition, artillery, tanks, planes and warships of the troops of the Chiang Kai-shek traitor clique are all U.S.-supplied. In recent years, the United States, pursuing ulterior motives, gave many medium tank landing ships to the Chiang Kai-shek clique. It has equipped Chiang Kai-shek's troops with U-2, RF-101, P2V and other types of espionage planes, new types of jet fighters and a number of guided missiles, and directed the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops to use these weapons in provocations against the Chinese people.

The U.S. "Military Assistance Advisory Group" which controls Chiang Kai-shek's troops is one of the biggest of the 42 military "advisory groups" sent out by the United States to various parts of the world, and has more than 1,000 members. The four sections of army, navy, air force and "combined service advisory forces" under the U.S. "Advisory Group" control the organization, equipment, training, opera-

tion and other activities of the Chiang troops. Members of the "Advisory Group" have been sent to the divisions, regiments and a number of battalions and companies of Chiang's troops. Each wing of Chiang Kai-shek's air force now has U.S. "advisors" who tightly control its training and operational flights. In the logistics departments, there are even more U.S. "advisors" who keep the Chiang troops under their strict control through supervision of U.S. "military aid."

The United States has turned Taiwan into a base for its espionage activities against the Chinese mainland. The Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. espionage bodies have stationed large numbers of their agents on Taiwan, and have sent secret agents to the mainland for sabotage. The new Deputy Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Brown, a ringleader of U.S. secret agents, was the Director of the "U.S. Naval Auxiliary Communications Center," a U.S. espionage body in Taiwan, not long ago. Many of the U.S.-Chiang spies captured by the public security departments of China in past years were trained and sent in by U.S. espionage organizations in Taiwan.

### ECONOMIC AGGRESSION

**Practically all the major branches of industry in Taiwan are in the grip of U.S. monopoly capital. As the result of the dumping of American goods, many factories there have gone bankrupt and closed down. The economic situation in the Taiwan countryside is deteriorating. Many peasants have lost their land and have been forced into vagrancy or begging.**

Along with its military aggression, U.S. imperialism has undertaken the plunder of Taiwan's economy. Almost all major industries in Taiwan are now controlled by U.S. monopoly capital. The investments of U.S. capital in Taiwan cover all important industries including power, petroleum, shipbuilding, iron and steel, machinery, cement, sugar-refining and salt. As early as in 1957, U.S. capital accounted for 54.9 per cent of all industrial capital in Taiwan, the figure for the power industry being 74.4 per cent, and for the sugar-refining and the salt industries more than 60 per cent. Many big enterprises owned by private capital or by the bureaucrat-capital of the Chiang Kai-shek gang were taken over by U.S. capital or fell under its control soon after U.S. investments were made. The Taiwan Shipbuilding Corporation has been taken over by the U.S. Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation and the Taiwan Power Company is dominated by the U.S. Westinghouse Company. Through their investments in the Taiwan Power Company, the Westinghouse Company and other U.S. enterprises extracted the fabulous profit of nearly 200 million Taiwan currency in 1959 alone. U.S. monopoly capital has also ruined the industry and commerce of local capitalists by establishing factories in Taiwan and dumping goods there.

For the economic plunder of the rural areas of Taiwan, U.S. imperialism has set up a so-called "joint commission for rural reconstruction in China" [J.C.R.R.]. During the past 11 years, this organ for economic aggression, under the name of "U.S. aid," has invested a total of more than \$50 million in grain and industrial crops, stock breeding, forestry, fishery and other production in the Taiwan countryside. The bulk of the investments took the form of loans at usurious rates of interest or the purchase of future harvests so as to squeeze huge profits out of them. In 1959, for example, J.C.R.R. made "loans" to Taiwan peasants in the form of advance payments for the purchase of citronella grass, stipulating that when this crop ripened, it must be sold to U.S. firms. The following year, it forced the purchase price of the citronella grass far below that on the international market. The peasants received only the cost of the planting, though they had to pay back the principal and usurious interest on the U.S. "loans." This drove many peasants into bankruptcy. Besides, J.C.R.R.

has made use of "U.S. aid" investments to gain control of the Taiwan Sugar Corporation, an important enterprise in Taiwan. Through this enterprise, it cut the purchase price of sugar cane, bankrupting many growers. In consequence, the acreage of sugar cane in Taiwan has fallen year by year. W.C. Haraldson, Director of the "Taiwan Office of the U.S. Agency for International Development," another important U.S. organ for economic aggression on the island, demanded openly not long ago that the Chiang Kai-shek gang reduce the production of cane sugar and further cut the acreage of sugar cane to make room for the planting of pineapples and mushrooms needed by the United States.

The Taiwan press declared that the execution of this plan would be tantamount to pushing the one and a half million sugar cane growers and their families into unemployment and starvation. U.S. monopoly capital dumped in Taiwan poor quality fertilizer for which it cannot find any home market, at a price two to three times that on the international market. It compelled the Taiwan peasants to exchange rice for this fertilizer. Owing to the high prices for fertilizer and the low prices for farm produce, many peasants have suffered great losses.

### CULTURAL AGGRESSION

**Quite a number of U.S. institutes in Taiwan are doing all they can to poison the minds of the people through newspapers and publications, leaflets, films, radio broadcasting, etc. As a result of rampant U.S. imperialist cultural aggression, culture and education in Taiwan have been trampled down and social morality has been corrupted.**

U.S. imperialist cultural aggression is rampant in Taiwan. The United States has established many organs for cultural aggression on the island. Apart from the notorious United States Information Service and Asia Foundation, the U.S. "Military Advisory Group" and the "Taiwan Office of the U.S. Agency for International Development" all maintain their propaganda organs in Taiwan. They use books, periodicals, leaflets, films, and radio broadcasts to corrupt the minds of the people. The U.S. has allocated a special fund for running a number of schools in Taiwan in order to give local young people a colonial education. Many secret agents have been sent by the U.S. to the colleges and some of the middle schools in Taiwan. The Taiwan press has reported that after receiving U.S.-style education, many local young people have become completely "Americanized in thought, speech and action" and tend to be "lackeys to the foreigners." In addition, over 300 U.S. films that concentrate on sex and violence are shown each year in Taiwan; trashy U.S. books and periodicals are also sold in Taiwan in large numbers. Even the Taiwan press has described these films as "profiles of crime" and condemned the "strip tease" and other demoralizing U.S. dances as creating a "satanic atmosphere." Under U.S. cultural aggression, culture and education in Taiwan have been trampled down, the level of knowledge of the students has been generally lowered and social morality has been corrupted. Gangs of thugs and hooligans, such as the "Thirteen G-Men," the "Flying Tiger Gang," and the "Ku Klux Klan Gang," to mention only a few, have increased to a shocking extent and cases of murder, theft, narcotic trading, rape and other crimes are commonplace.

The military, economic and cultural aggression of U.S. imperialism in Taiwan has aroused great anger among the local people. Beatings of U.S. soldiers by the local people are very frequent, as are popular protests against the building of U.S. military bases, demands for a ban on colonial education and decadent literature, and strikes and sabotage by local workers. Slogans and leaflets saying "Yankees, Go Home!" often appear in the streets and in the countryside.

# Washington and Paris at Loggerheads

by YANG HSIAO-NUNG

SINCE the ceasefire agreement between France and Algeria was signed at Evian-les-Bains, foreign policy problems have gradually come to the fore in de Gaulle's public utterances. This was true of his speech at a press conference on May 15 and of many statements he made during his tour of southern and central France later that month. All these speeches clearly set out the line of thought underlying the French President's European policy.

## De Gaulle's European Policy

The essence of de Gaulle's European policy is as follows: 1. that a West European continental front be established under French leadership; 2. that this Western European continental front be based on the Paris-Bonn axis; 3. that this front take the form of "organized co-operation" rather than of "integration"; and 4. that France, as leader of this front, should have its own "nuclear striking force."

The aim of this European policy, when boiled down, is, of course, to fight for a status for France in the capitalist world equal to that of the United States, and thus to facilitate France's economic expansion and her struggle for political hegemony. This fight for equal status is made possible by the important position of France in the Western strategic set-up against communism and against the socialist camp, as well as by French economic strength which has been growing in the last few years.

De Gaulle's intentions and actions on the one hand and Washington's calculations on the other are poles apart. The United States wants to set up a kind of supranational "United States of Europe" as a "supplement" to the NATO structure that is already under its control. This supranational Western Europe, as Washington sees it, must be politically controlled by the U.S., and not led by France. Economically, instead of building up tariff walls against outsiders, it should open its doors wide to U.S. capital and goods. Militarily, instead of being independent, it should serve as a source of cannon-fodder for the United States, and as a U.S. supply base under the protection of U.S. nuclear weapons and guided missiles.

As things stand, the United States naturally cannot allow de Gaulle to win support for his project and translate it into reality. Hence the recent tension between Washington and Paris. Kennedy was the first to condemn de Gaulle's propositions, and this was followed by the Kennedy Administration's efforts to stall and wreck de Gaulle's European plan itself. Washington's present tactics are twofold. One aspect of the tactics is to bring pressure to bear on London and Bonn in order to get Britain into de Gaulle's projected West European front, thus counter-balancing France. The other aspect is to use

the pro-U.S. political parties in France to frustrate de Gaulle's plan for a "little Europe," and at the same time to curry favour with West Germany, thus splitting the Paris-Bonn axis.

## "Confederation of Independent States" v. "Supranational Europe"

The quarrel between Washington and Paris over their two entirely different projects for Europe is no accident. With the growth of the socialist camp and upsurge of the national-liberation movements in the colonies and dependencies, the imperialist countries are well aware that their situation is worsening daily. They are anxious to set up a unified system in Western Europe, and by this means to increase their power of opposition to the socialist camp and the national-liberation movements. Furthermore, the contradictions among the capitalist countries are deepening because the capitalist world market is shrinking day by day, and this has intensified their scramble for market and raw materials. In order to lessen their domestic difficulties by seizing more foreign markets, the monopoly capitalists of various countries want very much to speed up the formation of international monopolies, through which they can divide markets and spheres of influence among themselves. This is why, while forming exclusive economic blocs, they also want further to strengthen their "political unity," seeing it as a political guarantee for even greater centralization of capital and expansion of markets, and for intensified exploitation.

On this question of how to bring about the "political unity" of Europe, however, each major capitalist country stands on its own interests and hopes to strengthen its own position at the expense of others. Hence the sharp conflicts inside the imperialist bloc on the question.

According to de Gaulle's plan, the form of European "unity" should be "organized political co-operation." His idea is that there should be regular meetings of the heads of the states and governments of the six West European countries to discuss and decide on attitudes and policies relating to major questions, while routine matters should be handled by a permanent secretariat. De Gaulle insists that a "united Europe" be a "confederation of independent states," that the principle of "unanimity" rather than of "majority vote" be applied in discussion and decisions, with each country possessing the right of veto. He is opposed to the idea of a "supranational system," dismissing it as "utopian." The reason, he has said, is that in an "integrated" Europe of that kind, "Europe will not have its own policy" but "will follow the lead of some outsiders."

It is all too clear that when de Gaulle spoke of "outsiders" he was alluding to the United States. Kennedy hastened to declare that he did not wish to leave anyone under the impression that the United States was imposing its viewpoints on others so far as European problems are concerned. However, the Benelux countries which are for the establishment of a "supranational system" have the backing of the United States, while the bourgeois political parties in France which protest against de Gaulle's "confederation of independent states" plan and are for an "integrated Europe" also enjoy the blessing of the United States. So Kennedy's statement appears to be mere pettifoggery.

But why is the United States in favour of a supranational system and of deciding on policies by majority vote? It is because under a supranational system, as the French weekly *L'Express* pointed out on May 17, "France would have to run the danger of being in a minority." Precisely for this reason, de Gaulle insists on the right of veto, so that he can fight effectively against anything to France's disadvantage. France, being the only West European continental country rated as one of the "Big Four," is politically in a superior position. Hence France, with West Germany allied to it, would actually become the spokesman for the West European continent. This would make France a "third force," on a par with the United States. The issue is European hegemony with regard to which the United States can neither keep silent nor remain inactive.

### Britain — Washington's Trojan Horse

The West European continental front envisaged by de Gaulle excludes Britain. Or, at least, the admission of Britain into the front is considered out of the question before French leadership has been consolidated. On this question Paris and Washington again stand far apart.



That French horn player is an impossible fellow

Cartoon by Lan Chien-an

Washington wants Britain to get into "little Europe" for a variety of reasons.

Firstly, Britain, once admitted, would find it easier to split the Paris-Bonn axis from within and frustrate France's ambition for West European hegemony. If and when Britain gets into the Common Market, the struggle for hegemony within "little Europe" itself will also become fiercer; and the United States will be able to strengthen its political control over Western Europe by manipulating these contradictions.

Secondly, British participation in the Common Market would be the first step towards the realization of Kennedy's "trade expansion" programme. One reason for this is that once Britain joined the Common Market, it would be sure to work for a reduction of tariffs against outsiders in the interest of the Commonwealth countries. This would also benefit the United States.

Thirdly, by forcing Britain to give up the Commonwealth preference system as a condition for its admission into the Common Market, the United States would find it easier to supplant Britain in the latter's traditional Commonwealth market.

It is inconceivable that de Gaulle, in making France the leader of Western Europe, would allow Britain, Washington's Trojan horse, inside the gates to undermine the West European front he has been working for assiduously. The French terms for Britain's entry into the Common Market are therefore unacceptable. They are that Britain must share its nuclear bomb secrets with France and must give up the Commonwealth preference system. These terms are generally regarded as tantamount to a polite refusal to let Britain enter the Common Market and as a move actually directed against the United States.

### The Paris-Bonn Axis

The French pattern for a West European continental front is based on the Paris-Bonn axis. This is illustrated by the close collaboration between the monopolies of France and West Germany which in recent years have signed important agreements concerning the partition and monopolizing of markets in the chemical, metallurgical, motor car, engineering, aviation and textile industries. The two countries have thus been brought together more quickly.

Of course, in becoming allies, West Germany and France each has a private ax to grind. West Germany is economically the strongest of the West European Six. Its industrial production accounts for 45 per cent of the total for the six countries. Its ties with France would enable it to overwhelm the other West European countries by its relatively greater economic strength, at the same time they would make France a spokesman for West German interests since West Germany itself, as a defeated country, is politically handicapped. Bonn is using this roundabout way to seize the actual leadership of Western Europe.

France, of course, is not unaware of Bonn's intentions. This is another reason why de Gaulle opposes a supranational, integrated Western Europe. But France, too, means to preserve the Paris-Bonn axis. It hopes to use the axis to hold West Germany in check and, being politically superior, to maintain its leading position.

As far as West Germany is concerned, alliance with France is only one aspect of its foreign policy. In order to restore its big power status, politically and militarily, West Germany also needs U.S. support to a certain extent — this is especially so as it now wants to arm itself with nuclear weapons. Bonn is also very much dissatisfied with de Gaulle, who is bent on using the Common Market as a stepping-stone to European hegemony, and it needs the United States to hold the French ambition in check. Such being the case, Bonn has never approved of de Gaulle's plans to kick the United States out of Europe, which it views as a dangerous move that might lead to the disintegration of NATO. In view of its disagreement with Washington over tactics on the West Berlin question and knowing Washington is currying favour with it in an attempt to split the Paris-Bonn axis and oppose de Gaulle, West Germany is determined to make good use of this situation. West Germany tells France that it will stick by the United States, and that if forced to make a choice between Paris and Washington, it will have no alternative but to say "good-bye" to France. It at the same time tells Washington that Europe must become a "valuable partner" of the United States and that "European unity may begin with a political alliance between France, West Germany and Italy." Here, Adenauer is apparently hoping to strengthen his own position in Europe and by exploiting the quarrel between them, to press France and the United States to come to terms with West Germany politically and economically.

For its own ends, France is doing its utmost to divide Britain and the United States. While trying to fish out nuclear secrets from a Britain that is now very anxious to enter the Common Market, France at the same time

courts Britain's favour in an attempt to undermine Anglo-American relations, although it knows that the chances of success are slim.

### **Insoluble Contradictions**

The recurrence of quarrels between Washington and Paris on European policy is no mere accident. It shows that with the rise of industrial production in France, which in 1961 went up by 20 per cent as compared with 1958, and especially with the development of its new oil and chemical industries, the French monopolies feel the need for foreign expansion, and have the material foundation for it. Moreover, France is in a better position to seek economic expansion overseas, now that the colonial war against Algeria has come to an end. Washington is very much offended by this French challenge. But as its economic strength has declined and its leadership has been weakened, the U.S. cannot solve things just by exerting pressure as it did in the past. Instead, it now finds it necessary to resort to trickery to divide the West European countries. That is exactly what it is doing now.

In the quarrel over the "political unity" of Europe, the contradictions between France and the United States have been brought out in bold relief. Of course, there are also contradictions among Britain, France and West Germany and between France and West Germany as well as contradictions between the greater and lesser West European continental powers. All of them are a reflection in the political field of the struggles caused by the uneven economic development of the capitalist world. No matter how hard the politicians there may try to patch over them or cover them up, these contradictions will remain.

# **The Imperialist Struggle for Saharan Oil**

by SHEN CHI-KUEI

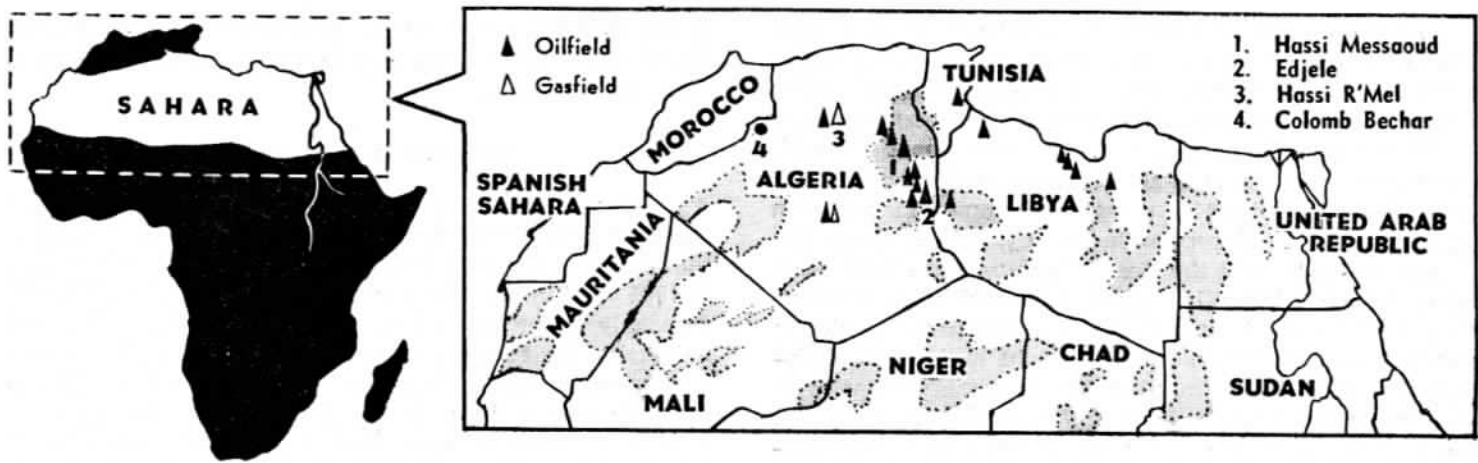
**T**HE discovery in recent years of large oilfields in the Sahara has touched off a bitter struggle among the old and new colonialists for the exploitation of the oil resources there.

The Sahara's oil reserves, currently estimated at over 8,000 million tons, are rated second only to those of the Middle East, but they may well be larger. In the last few years, prospecting in the Sahara has been mainly carried on in the northern region where communications are better. This leaves vast areas of the hinterland still untouched. Available data show that oil is to be found over a vast area from Spanish Sahara (Spanish West Africa) and Mauritania in the west, through Algeria and Tunisia, to Libya and the United Arab Republic in the east. Algeria's oilfields have the largest proven deposits. Libya's, it is estimated, are just as rich. In 1960, Libya produced more than 12,000 tons of crude oil a day. Prospecting and well drilling in Mauritania and Spanish Sahara have also begun. Saharan oil output has increased rapidly, from 1.8 million tons in 1959 to 8.6 million

tons in 1960. It jumped to well over 15 million tons in 1961.

### **U.S. Gets the Upper Hand**

The discovery of these rich Saharan oil resources stirred the capitalist world. The United States, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and Japan all cast covetous eyes over the region. Each wants to grab a big share for itself. In this battle, the powerful U.S. monopoly capitalists have gained the upper hand. U.S. companies dominate oil exploitation in Libya. Of the 17 foreign companies which got 84 concession areas there in 1960, ten were U.S. companies. The Esso Standard Oil Co., subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) holds concessions covering 101,000 square kilometres. Under this pressure, Britain, France and Italy, which used to have a strong influence in Libya, have lost ground. The North African Petroleum Company belonging to the U.S. Gulf group controls part of Tunisia's oil industry. U.S. monopoly capital has also penetrated into Niger,



which is in the French sphere of influence. In 1959, the U.S. Standard Oil Co. obtained short-term prospecting rights in an area of 355,000 square kilometres here. Six U.S. oil companies have concession rights in Spanish Sahara.

Oil is not the only interest of the United States in the Sahara area; it has got its eye on other mineral resources too. It has long coveted Mauritania's iron ore. In 1960, the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Development made a loan of \$66 million to the Mauritanian Iron-mining Co., which is producing 6 million tons of ore a year. The United States has also granted loans to Mauritania for copper mining.

The old colonial powers entrenched in the Sahara area naturally resent this intrusion. They don't want the newly found resources there to be monopolized by others. They want to plunder them themselves and are doing all they can to hang on to this area. They are using their established political and economic positions to counter the pressure of U.S. monopoly capital. In 1959, the French Government signed an agreement with Niger (then a self-governing republic within the French Community) for joint development of the Sahara area and in this way secured certain privileges in exploiting oil and other mineral resources. To counter the influence of the U.S. oil companies the Royal Dutch Shell has obtained concession areas in Libya. It has also acquired part of the prospecting rights in northwestern Sudan, and controls 65 per cent of the shares of the Tunisian Petroleum Company. Italian oil capital has a certain influence in Tunisia and Sudan, while West German capital, which has developed rapidly since World War II, is steadily penetrating into Libya's oil industry and Mauritania's iron mining industry.

### Rivalries in Algeria

Since Algeria's oil reserves rank first in the Sahara, the old and new colonialists' struggle for oil is more acute there than elsewhere. The French colonialists used to regard the Sahara mainly as a strategic base in North Africa and a corridor leading to French West Africa and Equatorial Africa. With the discovery of oil and gas in Algeria in 1952, however, their attention quickly shifted to the economic wealth of the Sahara. They began to exploit the Saharan oilfields in 1958. That year, annual oil output in Algeria was 448,000 tons. This increased to

1,328,000 tons in 1959 and to 6,592,000 tons in 1960. In 1961, estimated output was 16 million tons. In recent years, France has done its utmost to speed up its exploitation of the oil resources of the Sahara by bringing in new equipment and getting production going in those oilfields with large deposits. In 1960 there were 26 oil wells and 43 in 1961. All the oil exploited was shipped to France. In 1960 and 1961 the French laid 2,600 kilometres of new pipe lines. In 1961, they shipped home to France 16 million tons of oil stockpiled in the Sahara.

Algeria's Sahara region is also rich in natural gas. The gas reserves in Hassi R'Mel are estimated at over 1,000,000 million cubic metres. In the surrounding areas of Colomb Bechar there are also deposits of coal, iron, manganese, copper, gas and other mineral resources. These natural resources, oil in particular, not only yield huge profits for French monopoly capital but save the French Government a lot of badly needed foreign exchange. That is one of the reasons why the French rulers, who mainly represent the big industrial and financial monopolies, tried by every means to maintain their colonial domination in Algeria and make their occupation of the Sahara region permanent.

### Penetration by U.S. Capital

U.S. monopoly capital has long tried to lay its hands on the resources of Algeria's Sahara region. Before the French Government enacted its Law for Sahara Oil, the United States created tension on the borders of the Sahara in an effort to prevent the French companies from carrying out prospecting and exploitation. Due to U.S. pressure and in order to make good the financial losses caused by the Algerian war, the French Government in November 1958 passed the Oil Law permitting foreign companies to operate in Algeria on the condition that they hand over half of their profits to France. This opened the floodgates to foreign capital, particularly U.S. capital. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) concluded agreements with the French companies in 1959 on the joint exploitation of oil and gas. Oil concessions were also obtained by four other U.S. companies. Meanwhile, British capital began to penetrate into Algeria. West German capital also manoeuvred for a position there. As a counter-measure, France set up in 1960 an integrated oil enterprise designed to put the refining, transportation and marketing of oil into its own hands. This was naturally resisted by U.S.

and British capital. By using such means of infiltration as the formation of subsidiaries and acquisition of shares in other companies, the U.S. and British companies managed to preserve control of a part of the refineries in Algeria. They also threatened France that if it monopolized the transportation and marketing of oil in Algeria it would find itself excluded from markets elsewhere. All this has complicated the imperialist scramble for oil in the Sahara region.

The special attention focussed by the United States on Algeria has made the U.S.-French contradictions more acute than ever. In spite of these cat and dog struggles for oil resources, neither old nor new colonialists have been in any doubt about preserving their vested interests and opposing Algeria's national independence. That is why the United States, while attempting to get a finger in the pie of the Sahara's rich resources, supported the French colonial war in Algeria.

The Algerian people have fought hard for the independence and territorial integrity of their country and in defence of their rights and interests in the Sahara. During the talks with the French Government their representatives resolutely turned down the fantastic French demand for permanent occupation of the Sahara. France eventually had to accept the Evian Agreement and recognize the Algerian people's sovereignty over the Sahara. It is not to be concluded, however, that the old and new colonialists will take this lying down. On the very day the Algerian-French agreement was reached, French Minister for Algerian Affairs Joxe claimed: "France has vital interests in the Sahara." The support the United States gave the Secret Army Organization (O.A.S.) behind the scenes is a clear indication of the interventionist ambitions of the U.S. neo-colonialists. But the Algerian people are maintaining their vigilance; they will certainly defeat the colonialist intrigues.

## Chekiang Handicraft

# Chingtien Stone Carvings

by TU CHENG - FENG

CHINGTIEN County on the north bank of the beautiful Ouchiang River in southern Chekiang Province is famous for its stone carving, an art handicraft that dates back more than 800 years to the Sung Dynasty. Chingtien stone (a kind of saponite) comes in many beautiful natural colours; "bamboo leaf," "peach blossom," "narcissus," "chicken blood," and "pomegranate" are some of the better-known hues. Some of the stones are opaque; others are transparent or semi-transparent. They never crumble, but lend themselves readily to the chisel, being neither too hard nor too soft. The best of the carvings, be they purely ornamental such as mountain and river scenery, animals, birds, flowers or human figures; or useful objects such as vases, desk lamps, ash-trays or seals, are unique in many ways. Carved in the round, or in full or bas-relief on a flat surface, they are remarkable for their accuracy of detail and live, plastic quality.

In the showroom of the state-run Chingtien Stone Carving Art Factory, there is a wonderful example of how experienced craftsmen use the natural colours and shape of the stone to the best advantage. It is a 20 centimetre-high vine-clad mound by veteran craftsman Chang Shih-kuan. In the upper left-hand corner where the colour of the stone happens to be yellow, Chang carved out layers of leaves; in places where the stone is purple, clusters of juicy grapes hang enticingly; behind the leaves and grapes, vines in a darker shade twist and twine against a background of rock; in the shadow of the vine is a grey squirrel, its eyes glued greedily on the fruits. It makes a lovely desk ornament.

*Peonies* is another masterpiece. It is the work of the famous craftsman Wu Ju-chien. The flowers seem to be just coming into blossom, the sparse leaves spread out as if caressed by the morning sun; and the ribbon that binds them has a real silky quality and looks as if it is fluttering in a gentle breeze.

In recent years Chingtien craftsmen have broadened their choice of subject matter. A collective work by a group of veterans entitled *Lasting Peace*, for example, blends a new theme admirably with a traditional motif. It is a composition of doves, bamboos and maple; exquisitely executed, they symbolize prosperity and peace.

### The Craft — Yesterday and Today

Chingtien stone carvings have had their days of glory before. They were exhibited at international fairs in Itlay, Belgium and many other places and won a special prize at the World's Fair in 1905. But the craft suffered stagnation and decline under Kuomintang misrule. The imagination of the oppressed and impoverished craftsmen was stifled and their works remained sterile imitations of their predecessors. They made mostly stereotyped religious images, incense burners, cigarette holders and birds, flowers and vases. Many craftsmen gave up their art altogether. The younger ones fled their homes to avoid being pressganged into the reactionary army. Not a few went abroad, chiefly to France, to seek a living with their craft, taking along with them their

own supplies of Chingtien stones. But there they met with further humiliation at the hands of upper-class Chinese who thought their pauper-like appearance a "disgrace" to the country.

Liberation gave the stone-carving art of Chingtien a new lease of life. The People's Government, in pursuance of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and weeding through the old to let the new emerge," did much to encourage the revival and development of Chingtien stone carving. The craftsmen organized themselves into co-operative groups; many people's communes in the area established their own workshops; and the state-run Chingtien Stone Carving Art Factory was founded. The number of craftsmen and apprentices employed by this factory has increased from 74 in 1954 to over 400 at present. Craftsmen's wages have risen by 40 per cent since 1958. The respect accorded them can be seen from the fact that five stone-carving craftsmen have been elected people's deputies, one has become a member of the Chekiang branch of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, three have been elected outstanding workers at the provincial level, and celebrated craftsmen Chang Shih-kuan, Wu Ju-chien, Chu Cheng-pu and Lin Ju-kuei have twice attended national conferences as representatives of their craft. A number of them have been accepted as members of the Union of Chinese Artists.

The story of the retired worker Lin Yen-nai is typical of the vicissitudes in the lives of Chingtien craftsmen. Forty-eight years ago he left home to try his luck abroad. Taking with him a bag of Chingtien stones, he went to Europe by way of Siberia. In his more than 30 years of wandering in Asian, European and African countries, he worked as a labourer, a peddler and at other odd jobs; once he was robbed of all his hard-earned savings by bandits, and among other humiliations was even thrown into prison. He returned to China after V-J Day only to find that his parents, wife, children and brothers had

all perished in the years of hardship. Of his family he alone lived to see liberation. A septuagenarian, Lin now lives a peaceful life on an old-age pension.

### Better Conditions in the Mines

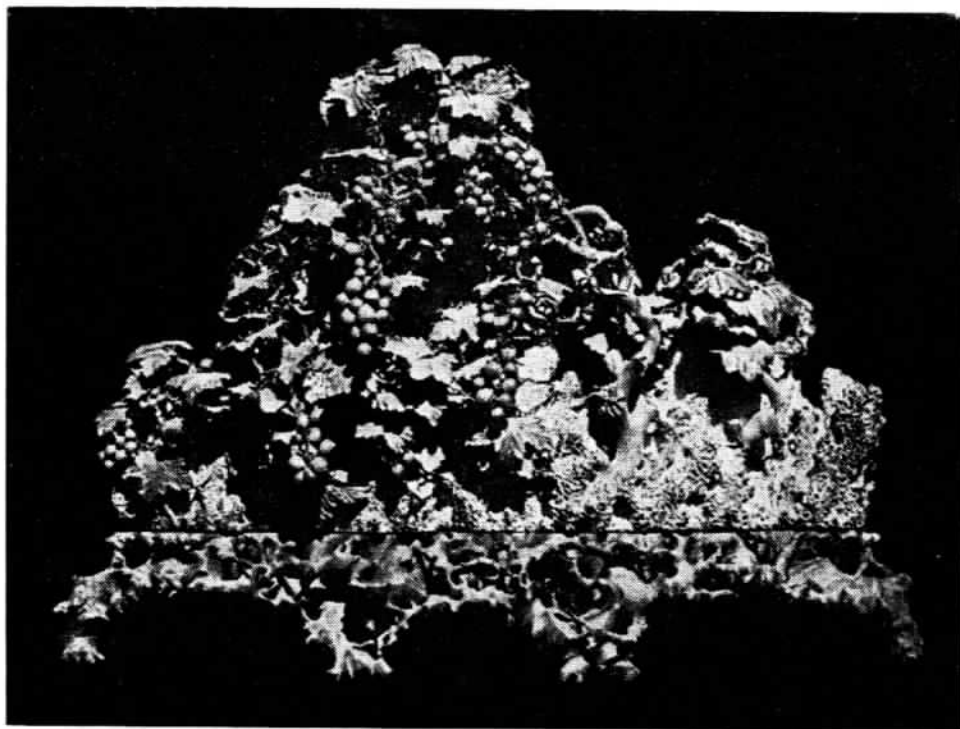
The saponite out of which the Chingtien carvings are cut comes among other places from the Paiyang Mountains in the same county. The rough stone is quarried in the state-owned mines there. Here working conditions have improved out of all recognition. In the past the stones had to be carried laboriously on the backs of human carriers over narrow, steep mountain paths. Now overhead cables transport them; six people are doing a transport job which previously needed 1,000 men.

The working faces and tunnels used to be so low that the quarrymen had to crawl on all fours dragging a basket-load of stones behind them. Now these have given way to spacious, well-lit workings with ample room for miners and mine cars to operate.

Most Chingtien quarrymen have been in the trade for generations. They are so experienced that they can tell all the fine differences of the stones simply by feeling them or listening to the sound they give off when tapped. What's more, many of them are stone-carving craftsmen themselves. But before liberation, these skilled men lived in caves, fed on wild herbs and worked under constant threat of cave-ins and other accidents. Today they not only work under vastly improved conditions, but are enjoying the full benefits of labour insurance like other Chinese miners.

Today, freed from the onerous conditions of the past, the working Chingtien craftsmen can concentrate on their art. Among the facilities they enjoy is the selling organization maintained by the state trading company which handles the commercial side of the trade. There are also training classes and research groups to carry forward

and develop the fine Chingtien tradition. Thirteen promising young craftsmen have been sent to the Chekiang Institute of Fine Arts to get a regular education. Twenty-nine veteran craftsmen have gone to many parts of the country to propagate the celebrated Chingtien art. More than 100 apprentices have been trained. By exchanging experience and learning from one another, Chingtien craftsmen themselves have become more proficient and versatile. Some of them are now teaching in the Department of Folk Art Craft at the Chekiang Institute of Fine Arts, or doing research at the Institute of Folk Art Crafts. In co-operation with other professors, they are preparing monographs on their art. All this has resulted in a great flowering of stone carving. Chingtien carvings today enjoy a very high reputation not only in China but also in 38 Asian, African, European, American and Australasian countries.



Vine-clad mound—a Chingtien stone carving



# When the "Internationale" Came to China

THE *Internationale* reached China not later than 1920. It was in that year, so far as is now known, that it was first printed in our country. Communist groups had already been formed to disseminate Marxism-Leninism and do propaganda work among the workers in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other centres. As Marxist thought took root and spread in China so too did the *Internationale*.

The earliest known Chinese version appeared in 1920 in the second issue of *The Worker*, a weekly published by the Communist group in Canton. It was entitled *The Song of Labour* and the translator used the pen-name "Liehpei." Only the words were published, not the music. Another translation was printed the same year in the 5th issue of *Huagong Xunkan* (Chinese Workers), a publication issued every ten days by patriotic Chinese students who worked part-time to support themselves while studying in France. This magazine also circulated among Chinese workers who had been sent to that country during World War I. Under the name *The International Labour Song*, it published only the first, second and last verses, and the translator signed himself "An Escapee From Gaol." The following year a third Chinese version of the *Internationale* saw the light in the supplement to the September issue of the literary monthly *Xiaoshuo Yuebao*. All six verses were printed as *The Red Song*. The translation was by the well-known Chinese scholar Cheng Chen-to and signed "C.T."

All three translations are not without inaccuracies and none was adapted to be sung. As far as can be ascertained it was Comrade Chu Chiu-pai, one of the early leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, who made the first translation for singing. This ap-

peared in the June 1923 issue of *New Youth*, a magazine that played an important role in spreading Marxist thought in the first years of the Chinese revolution. A little later that year there followed the translation that soon became widely adopted and sung in China. It was made in Moscow from the French and the Russian by the well-known progressive poet Emi Siao and the revolutionary martyr Chen Chiao-nien, and reprinted in 1925 in *Gongrenzhilu* (Workers' Road), a publication brought out by the Canton-Hong Kong Strike Committee. Several hundred thousand Chinese workers in Canton and Hong Kong, organized by the Communist Party of China, were then out on strike to support the anti-imperialist struggle being waged in Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

But even before this version appeared, the *Internationale* had been sung in China on several occasions. We know, for instance, that it resounded in January 1923 at a memorial meeting held in Shanghai where 800 people sang it in a hall to mark the first anniversary of the deaths of the revolutionary martyrs Huang Ai and Pang Jen-chuan. And Li Liu-ju in his book *Sixty Stirring Years* describes how workers sang the *Internationale* before and after the ceremony marking the opening of the Anyuan Railway and Mine Workers' Club in Kiangsi Province on May 1, 1922. Four months later, led by Comrade Liu Shao-chi, over 17,000 workers employed in the Anyuan Colliery, an enterprise controlled by Japanese imperialism, fought a successful strike which had a great influence on the working-class movement in China.

There was another memorable occasion in Chinese revolutionary history when the *Internationale* was publicly sung. It was when a Soviet delegate arrived in Peking to negotiate the establishment of diplomatic relations. The Peking warlord government had repeatedly refused the proposals of the Soviet Government for diplomatic relations between the two countries. But in September 1923, when an envoy of the Soviet Government came to Peking to reiterate its willingness to relinquish all tsarist privileges in China, popular pressure made it extremely difficult for the Peking government to refuse. Subsequent negotiations led to the signing on May 31, 1924, of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, the first treaty based on genuine equality and friendship in China's modern diplomatic history.

The Soviet delegate was met at the station by representatives from more than twenty popular organizations, and together they sang the *Internationale*. As far as is known that was the first time it was publicly sung simultaneously in Chinese and Russian on Chinese soil.

## G 調 國 際 歌 1/4

5 | 1 7 21 33 | 6 — 1 0 6 | 2 — 1 7 6 34 | 3 — 3 0 5 |

國 (一) 起 來，受 人 污 辱 恥 辱 的！ 起 來，天 下 飢 寒 的 奴 隸！ 無  
際 (二) 不 論 是 英 雄 豪 傑， 不 論 是 天 皇 老 帝， 誰  
歌 (三) 誰 有 偉 大 的 勞 動 軍， 祇 有 我 世 界 的 勞 工， 有

1 7 21 33 | 6 — 4 2 21 | 7 2 4 7 | 1 — 0 32 |

(一) 腔 熱 血 沸 騰， 拚 死 一 戰 決 矣， 奮 世  
(二) 也 所 放 不 得 我 們， 祇 靠 我 們 自 己， 要 掃  
(三) 這 權 利 享 用 大 地； 那 裏 容 得 寄 生 虫。 窮 寇

7 — 67 36 | 7 — 3 45 | 6 6 2 1 | 7 — 7 0 2 |

(一) 界 級 被 得 還 底， 新 社 會 創 造 得 光 華， 莫  
(二) 淨 萬 重 的 壓 迫， 爭 取 自 己 的 權 利。 趁  
(三) 罷 工 巨 雷 震， 殘 暴 賊 滅 踏 踏 聲。 看

— 五 —

2 7 33 45 | 5 — 16 71 | 7 2 1 6 | 5 — 0 2 2 |

(一) 誰 我 們 一 錢 不 值， 從 今 起 普 有 天 下。 這 號  
(二) 誰 煩 燥 火 熱 正 好， 發 奮 鑽 鑽， 這 號  
(三) 那 光 華 萬 丈 照 耀 我 紅 日 一 輪。 這 號

A facsimile of the *Internationale* as it appeared in *New Youth*, June 1923

# ARCHAEOLOGY

## Tang Tomb Finds

A tomb of the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) recently excavated in Shensi Province (northwest China) has yielded more than a thousand wall paintings, pictorial stone reliefs, coloured pottery figurines and other art objects, many in an excellent state of preservation. They throw a great deal of new light on the Tang Dynasty at the zenith of its cultural and economic development—on its arts, customs and manners and particularly on the life of the royal court.

The 1,200-year-old tomb was discovered in Chienhsien County, Shensi, some 70 kilometres northwest of Changan (present-day Sian), the Tang capital. It was the burial place of Princess Yung Tai, daughter of Emperor Chung Tsung, granddaughter of Empress Wu Tse Tien, and wife of Wu Yen-chi, grandson of Empress Wu Tse Tien's brother. The largest Tang tomb unearthed since liberation, it lies 17 metres below ground level. From entrance to back-wall it is 87 metres long. A long entrance passage leads to an ante-chamber, from which a corridor runs to the burial chamber.

The two walls of the passage are covered with murals. With the ex-

ception that there is a blue dragon on one and a white tiger on the other, they are identical, representing a parade of armed guards led by three officers, arrayed in purple, red and green uniforms. Standing in a row beneath a tower and a stack of six halberds, the men have swords belted on and wear black headdresses. A horseman brings up the rear of each procession. The brushwork is skilfully done and the whole breathes vigour and strength.

The walls of the two chambers are covered with murals of palatial buildings and of crowds of ladies-in-waiting and men attendants. The finest paintings are those on the east and west walls of the ante-chamber in which stands a huge stone tablet inscribed with an epitaph to Princess Yung Tai. The east wall painting, 1.8 metres square, shows a young girl at the head of a procession of attendants. That on the west wall, of the same size, pictures a middle-aged woman of the nobility in the lead. Both girl and woman wear high coiffures, each has a shawl thrown loosely over her shoulders. Their tight-fitting, low-necked, red silk jackets match skirts of deep red hanging to the ground so that only the tips of their shoes can be seen. Moving slowly forward with their hands folded before them and gazing calmly ahead, they carry themselves with ease and composure.

These two women are each accompanied by a group of elegantly dressed ladies-in-waiting, followed by a male attendant. The girls are dressed in clothes of the same cut but of slightly different colours to that of the two ladies at the head. These ladies are walking leisurely, looking about in various directions and each of them holds something in her hands, either a small plate, or a candlestick, or food-box, a goblet, round fan, or horsehair whisk. The men wear small caps and long gowns. The composition of these two paintings is exceptionally fine. The figures are expressively drawn, with concise lines. The minor characters are well arranged to give prominence to the lady in the lead.

On the two sides of the corridor, leading from the ante-chamber to the main burial room, are eight niches. They contained a multitude of coloured pottery figurines and other objects of everyday use, many of which look brand new as if fresh from the kiln. They represent dancing girls, attendants, horsemen and bodyguards in a wide variety of dresses, hair styles and postures. All these objects and figures abundantly demonstrate the high level attained in the Tang sculpture and ceramic industry.

Princess Yung Tai's coffin lay in the main chamber. The wooden inner coffin had completely rotted away; but the stone outer coffin is still in good condition. It is carved, both inside and out, with 34 pictures. Many pictorial carved stone reliefs have been discovered in recent years in Shensi, but according to archaeologists, the Yung Tai reliefs are the finest examples yet found.

The firmament and celestial bodies are painted on the ceilings of two chambers. On a background of blue sky, is the red sun in the east and the full moon in the west; in between runs the Milky Way dotted with stars. Red mountain peaks rise on both sides behind the sun and the moon.

The cultural significance of this discovery is considerable; it also throws a most interesting light on the political history of the time. Historical documents relate that in 701 Princess Yung Tai talked disapprovingly in private with her husband and her brother about two favourite ministers of their grandmother the Empress Wu Tse Tien. When she heard of this, the Empress was enraged and compelled her son to put the three of them on trial and punish them. Thus



A copy of one of the Tang murals found in Princess Yun Tai's Tomb



Coloured pottery figurines from Princess Yun Tai's Tomb

Princess Yung Tai and her brother were sentenced by their own father to be hanged. Her husband ended his life by suicide.

When, after the death of his queen mother, Wu Tse Tien's son finally ascended the throne as Emperor Chung Tsung, he ordered his daughter's reburial. Breaking all precedents, he caused her tomb to be called *ling*, a name so far used only in connection with the tomb of an emperor. The size and magnificence of the tomb and the richness of the funerary objects, are also exceptional for a princess. What makes it even more noteworthy is the location of the tomb — just next to that of the Empress Wu Tse Tien herself, the cause of the death of the princess. All this seems clearly to indicate that Emperor Chung Tsung wanted to demonstrate his displeasure with his queen mother by an act of poetic retribution and restitution.

The excavations at the tomb of Princess Yung Tai, begun in late 1960, have just been completed. The tomb and its contents are being made ready for public viewing.

## PUBLISHING

### **Books on the Taiping Revolution**

The Museum of History of the Taiping Kingdom has just published another volume of a 4-volume collec-

tion of *Documents of the Taiping Kingdom*. Together with other recent and announced publications it will provide historians with an excellent library of reference on the Taiping Revolution.

There is an element of historic justice in the fact that this work is centred on Nanking where the museum is. This was where the Taipings had their capital. The uprising lasted 14 years from 1851 to 1864; it spread with great rapidity over more than a half of China and affected 17 provinces. It was all but successful in overthrowing the ruling Ching Dynasty, but in

spite of the great valour of its heroes and its devoted rank and file, it was split and crushed. Its embers were ground into the dust by the reactionaries and their foreign backers. Yet the memory of the Taipings lived on. Anti-imperialist and anti-feudal, this great peasant uprising shattered the very foundations of the feudal China so that they could not be repaired.

Under the expert guidance of the historian Lo Erh-kang, the museum's staff has devoted a decade of work to collecting and compiling this material. The fourth volume of the work was published first. It appeared in 1959. It deals exclusively with the arts of the Taiping Kingdom, including Taiping murals, paintings, graphic art, sculptures, figured silk fabrics and embroideries.

The most recently published volume from the press of the Kiangsu People's Publishing House is actually the first volume of the work. Entitled *Books of the Taiping Kingdom*, it contains photostat copies of 45 titles dealing with Taiping political, military and economic affairs, religion, rites and rituals, calendar, government policies, rules and regulations, all of which were written in the days of the Taipings.

The second volume, *Official Dispatches of the Taiping Kingdom*, will contain Taiping rescripts and decrees, proclamations and edicts, official letters and notices, as well as autobiographical accounts written by ranking

generals of the Taiping regime. The third volume, *Cultural Relics of the Taiping Kingdom*, will reproduce a variety of relics of the time: title deeds, business certificates and licences, arms, coins and official seals of various descriptions. Publication dates of these two volumes have not as yet been announced.

In addition to materials and data collected from Taiping sources, the museum has also gathered many unpublished manuscripts and rare handwritten copies of writings by landlords and reactionary literati of the time that throw a revealing light on the Taiping Revolution as seen through the eyes of its enemies. This material amounts to 12 million words. The museum plans to compile an eight-million-word summary of this to be entitled *Reference Materials on the Taiping Kingdom*. In the meantime writings of the highest historical value totalling 1,400,000 words have been arranged into a number of volumes entitled *A Short Edition of Reference Materials on the Taiping Kingdom*. The first two volumes of this have recently been published in Peking by the Chunghua Book Company.

The Chunghua company earlier this year published two other books on the Taipings. These are a new study by the contemporary historian Shang Yen-liu entitled *The Official Examination System of the Taiping Kingdom*, a well-documented book based on over half a century's research work; and a new translation of the English book *Ti Ping Tien Kwoh: The History of the Ti-Ping Revolution, including a Narrative of the Author's Personal Adventures* (Day & Sons, London, 1866) by Lin-Le (A.F. Lindley). An abridged translation of this book was published in China in 1915. The new edition is a complete version, the whole thing having been retranslated.

From 1860 to 1864, Lin-Le took a personal part in several campaigns under Li Hsiu-cheng, one of the leaders of the Taipings. His wife Marie and his bosom friend "L" gave their lives in the war. Lin-Le himself was wounded in one of the campaigns. In 1864, the Ching (Manchu) court and the British authorities in Shanghai ordered his arrest and he was compelled to return to England. There, still faithful to the revolution whose ideals he shared, he wrote his book of half a million words in less than two years.

# SIDELIGHTS

**Student Discoverers.** Peking University archaeology students got the thrill of a lifetime one day when they dug up some pieces of ancient pottery in Hsuehshan Village near Peking. Following up this clue, they found a number of ancient sites and relics throwing light on Peking's history back in neolithic times on to the Warring States Period. Archaeologically speaking, this period of around 2,500 years had hitherto remained a blank. The students' discoveries fill this gap to some extent.

Among the students' chief finds were pits containing painted pottery fragments with bits of mica in them which are believed to be of a pre-Lungshan Culture period, contemporary with the Yangshao Culture, and a pit of the Lungshan Culture period in the late neolithic age containing pottery shards. Bronze ornaments and a pair of golden ear-rings buried in tombs and cellars of the Bronze Age were also found. Archaeologists and historians hail them as important finds.

The two months' excavation work which led to these discoveries was part of the practical work which each student is required to do during his five-year course to become an archaeologist. Such periods of practical work are the rule now not only for archaeology students but also for those of other departments as part of their study courses.

**Shanghai P.O.s Find a Way.** One day the Shanghai Putung post office got a letter with an arrow drawn on the envelope. It was addressed to someone named Chen "in the new workers' housing estate behind the Laoshan Department Store." If he isn't there, the writer added in a postscript to the P.O., please look for him in the direction indicated by the arrow. Now the estate has over 1,000 families, and the direction the arrow pointed to could be anywhere on a line stretching miles. A long search at the estate proved fruitless. Undaunted, the postman honeycombed the area the arrow indicated and finally delivered the letter into the hands of Chen.

This is only one case of the many "dead letters" Shanghai post offices have painstakingly revived. You really can't blame the letter-writers, the P.O. workers reason. The map of Shanghai changes too often with new factories, buildings and houses going up all the time. Someone in faraway Sinkiang can't be expected to know what's going on. There are other reasons, of course, too. Another letter was addressed to "Chang Wang-shi in Plum Blossom Lane," which means "Chang's wife whose family name is Wang." This way of appellation was quite common in old China where it was thought unnecessary for women to have names of their own. After much sleuth work, the postman found that Chang Wang-shi is now Wang Hsiu-ying at a textile plant. And then, of course, there are people who hurriedly scrawl the wrong address on the envelope.

Shanghai P.O.s have set up three stages which a "dead letter" must go through before it is considered really hopeless and returned: the first depends on the initiative of the postman in charge, which can usually be relied on. If this fails, the letter is sent up for "joint consultation" by several postmen. If this also fails, it is given to the address-deciphering masters who have truly miraculous powers. In this way, Shanghai P.O.s have revived nearly a million "dead letters" since 1958.

Why do the P.O. workers take such trouble about all this? Simply because "we know how it feels to receive a letter," they say.

**They Heal With Their Hands.** One new field in which New China's blind people are proving their capability is that of Chinese massage as treatment for rheumatism, nervous ailments and other diseases.

Five hundred masseurs now busy on their jobs all over the country have been trained by the All-China Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes. More are undergoing training. The trainees — mainly ex-servicemen, cadres and students — study anatomy, traditional Chinese medicine and other medical subjects. They also carry out a daily schedule of physical training

which includes the strengthening of the arms, hands and fingers.

Besides treating patients, the blind masseurs are qualified to diagnose complaints in accordance with the Chinese traditional "look, listen, ask and feel" method of diagnosis. To compensate for their lack of sight, they rely to a big extent on the patient's answering their questions. To complete their diagnosis, for instance, they will give him a mirror so that he can describe the colour of his face, his tongue, etc. to the doctor. As the sense of touch is keener in blind people than in others, they make particularly good masseurs.

**"Iron Leg Sun."** Veteran football player Sun Chin-shun proved he had some pretty powerful kicks left in his famous "iron leg" when during a recent workout he showed Shanghai Youth Team youngsters how to make shots sure to get past the goalkeeper.

Fifty-six-year-old Sun used to play inside left with the well-known Tunghwa Team of Shanghai in the 1930s. He was also a member of the Chinese team at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. He got his nickname when a ball he kicked not only whizzed past the goalkeeper but went right on through the net leaving a big hole in it.

Today he coaches the Shanghai Youth Team. During the past twelve years he has trained some of the nation's best players.

"Not that I deserve it," says he modestly, but evidently pleased as punch, "they're even going to write a book about my experiences. Can you beat that!"



# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## *Independence of Rwanda and Burundi Greeted*

On July 1, Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi sent messages to Prime Minister Kayibanda of the Republic of Rwanda and Prime Minister Muhirwa of the Kingdom of Burundi, congratulating them on the independence of their countries. The Chinese Government has recognized these two new African states. Premier Chou wished their peoples new success in the cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding their national independence.

*Renmin Ribao*, in its editorial on July 2, states that the emergence of the two new independent states on the continent of Africa is a victory of the peoples of Rwanda and Burundi in their struggle for national independence and a demonstration of the vigour of the national-independence movement in Africa.

In recent years, in line with the upsurge of the African national-independence movement and particularly under the impact of the struggle for independence of the peoples of Central and East Africa, the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle in Rwanda and Burundi gained increased momentum. The Belgian colonialists replied by stepping up armed repression, fomenting discord between and within Rwanda and Burundi, undermining the unity of the people and persecuting or even assassinating nationalist leaders. All this, however, failed to prevent the peoples of the two countries from forging ahead. An increasing number of workers, peasants and intellectuals took part in demonstrations and strikes. It is perfectly clear, says *Renmin Ribao*, that the achievement of independent status by Rwanda and Burundi owes nothing to the "benevolence" of the colonialists but is the result of the steadfast struggles of their people.

While Rwanda and Burundi are celebrating their freedom, *Renmin Ribao* points out, the old and new colonialists are cooking up new intrigues in an effort to prevent them from achieving genuine independence. The old colonialists of Belgium refuse to withdraw their troops from the two countries on the pretext of "maintaining order." The new colonialists of the United States are trying

to make fresh encroachments on them through the United Nations.

"The Chinese people," concludes the editorial, "have always supported the peoples of Rwanda and Burundi in their struggle against imperialism and for national independence. We hope and believe that with the proclamation of their independence, China's friendly relations with Rwanda and Burundi will develop further."

## *Ikeda's Hostile Act Against China*

The Ikeda government has granted Chiang Kai-shek a loan of U.S. \$10 million to help the Chiang gang finance its so-called "economic and technical plan."

The loan, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (June 27), has been arranged at the very moment when the Chiang Kai-shek gang, instigated and supported by U.S. imperialism, is preparing to invade the mainland coast, and desperately needs money for its adventure. It is another proof of the Ikeda government's hostility towards the Chinese people in line with U.S. imperialist policy.

It is no secret, writes Commentator, that the Ikeda government and Jap-

anese militarist forces harbour designs on our territory Taiwan and that the militarists and monopoly capitalists of Japan have long dreamt of renewing their aggression there. Early this year, about the time when their talks for "promoting co-operation" were held, Japan and the Chiang Kai-shek gang drew up a blueprint facilitating Japanese political, economic and cultural aggression in Taiwan.

Now, seeing that the Chiang gang is preparing a military adventure, the Japanese monopoly groups are impatiently going all out to make a big profit from this. In May this year, the Kawasaki Aircraft Manufacturing Company applied to the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Commerce for permission to export to Taiwan anti-tank missiles ordered by the Chiang Kai-shek gang. All this calls for close attention.

Commentator warns in conclusion that the people of China and Japan will under no circumstances allow the Ikeda government to follow the U.S. in manifesting hostility to China and aggravating tension in the Far East, nor will they allow it to get away with its sinister designs of fishing in troubled waters. The Ikeda government will have to take the consequences of all its criminal "blood transfusions" to the Chiang Kai-shek gang.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### Wall Street Styles

Time was when the well-dressed man on Wall St. dressed like this



Now he dresses like this



### Shopping List

"Sergeant" and "Pershing" rockets to carry nuclear warheads, self-propelled guns of various calibres and anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, these were some of the items on the shopping list of Bonn Defence Minister Strauss when he went recently to the U.S.A. The U.S. press, gleefully reporting that he was spending \$1,250,000,000 to buy U.S. arms over a two-year period, forgot to mention that twice in 25 years have the German Strausses devastated Western Europe. . . .

## Chinese Delegate Speaks at the Geneva Conference

The enlarged Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question resumed its plenary session of July 2 after a recess of five months.

Chang Han-fu, acting head of the Chinese delegation, proposed in his speech at the conference on July 2 that protection of Laos by SEATO be abolished and that U.S. troops in Thailand be withdrawn.

Chang Han-fu said: "Since the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union has already declared in its political programme that it does not want the protection of any military alliance or bloc and that it does not want the protection of the SEATO,

then why should there still be the desire to continue to impose such 'protection' over Laos? . . ."

"The sending of U.S. troops to Thailand," Chang Han-fu pointed out, "has greatly complicated the situation facing our conference. No arguments whatsoever can be put forward to defend such action of the United States. . . . If the U.S. Government really has the sincerity for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question, it should withdraw all of its troops from Thailand. The presence of U.S. troops in Thailand poses a threat not only to Laos but to all its neighbouring countries. This is a question which cannot be allowed to slip over lightly."

### **China and Korea—Shoulder To Shoulder**

The Delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Peking for home on June 30.

During their 2-week stay, the delegates had cordial talks with leaders of the Chinese Government and Communist Party and came into contact with a broad range of Chinese people. The visit further strengthened the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of China and Korea. Time and again, the Chinese hosts and the Korean guests reiterated their determination to support each other and co-operate closely in the common struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism.

At a farewell banquet given by the Korean delegation, which was attended by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Premier Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and other leaders of the Party and government, Pak Keum Chul, head of the Korean delegation, made a speech in which he condemned the U.S. imperialists and their paltry running-dogs for preparing to invade the coastal areas of China's mainland. Their scheme, he said, "is nothing but

a day-dream; any provocative attempt of the enemy against the People's Republic of China will be futile."

Pak Keum Chul said that the Korean delegates had seen with their own eyes the great achievements of the Chinese people in revolution and construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. They have seen, and are deeply moved by, the dauntless fighting spirit in which the Chinese people overcome all kinds of obstacles and advance with big strides towards new victories.

"The three banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, held high by the Chinese Communist Party, have brought into play the talents and inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people and transformed in a short time the face of this vast country," he stated.

Chairman Chu Teh, speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, expressed the strongest support for the recent demand of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly for the speedy withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the settlement of pressing domestic issues through consultations between north and south Korea and maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and the Far East.

Peking newspapers, in their editorials of July 2, bade farewell to the Korean delegation. *Renmin Ribao* paid tribute to the brilliant achievements of the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party led by Kim Il Sung, and expressed thanks to the Korean people, the peoples of other socialist countries and peace-loving people the world over for the precious support they have given the Chinese people in their struggle against the preparations of the U.S.-backed Chiang Kai-shek gang to mount a large-scale invasion of the coastal areas of the Chinese mainland.

### **African States' National Day Greeted**

July 1 was the National Day of the Republic of Ghana and the Somali Republic. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent messages of greetings to the two countries on this occasion.

A joint message to President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai expressed the conviction that the Chinese and Ghanaian peoples will surely unite even closer, support each other and march forward hand in hand in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in the lofty cause of building their respective countries and safeguarding world peace.

In a message to Premier Abdirashid Ali Shermarke of the Somali Republic, Premier Chou En-lai wished the Somali people new successes in the lofty cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism, consolidating their national independence, building their country and safeguarding world peace.

At the National Day and Armed Forces Day reception given by Ghanaian Ambassador James Mercer in Peking, Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke of the tremendous development of the unity of the African peoples and their struggle against imperialism. He condemned U.S. neo-colonialism for its attempts to use the United Nations to suppress the African peoples' struggle for independence and for robbing the African peoples of the fruits of their successful struggles by means of economic aid.

"But the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemes are destined to be defeated by the African peoples," Vice-Premier Chen Yi said. "The Chinese people resolutely support the African peoples in their just struggle to win

and safeguard national independence and oppose colonialism, both old and new, headed by the U.S."

### Protests Against India's Intrusion

In May this year, the Indian Government continued to send its aircraft on repeated intrusions into China's air space. A total of 59 sorties has been verified through repeated investigations.

All these intrusions by Indian planes were made in the air space over Chinese territory along the western sector of the Sino-Indian border in co-ordination with intrusions by Indian troops on the ground. The Indian aircraft made long reconnaissance flights over Chinese territory, especially over Chinese posts, and dropped supplies on a large scale time and again, to the aggressive strong points illegally set up lately by Indian troops in Sinkiang, China.

The Chinese Government, in a note dated June 23, lodged a serious protest with the Indian Government and demanded that it immediately cease intruding into China's air space.

### China and Laos to Exchange Ambassadors

Foreign Minister Chen Yi has received a message from Quinim Pholsena, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union, thanking him for his greetings to the new Laotian Government and expressing agreement to the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries.

### Chinese and Laotian Youth Meet

A meeting of more than 800 people held in Peking to welcome a visiting Laotian youth and students' delegation greeted its four members with a long

ovation when they mounted the platform. Wang Chao-hua, Vice-President of the All-China Youth Federation, made a speech warmly congratulating the Laotian people and the youth of Laos on the establishment of the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma. He hailed this victory of the Laotian people as a telling blow to U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and a new contribution to the defence of the peace and security in Southeast Asia.

He declared that in the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, young people of China would at all times stand by the Laotian people and the Laotian youth.

The delegation arrived in Peking on June 25 as guests of the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **WOMEN GENERALS OF THE YANG FAMILY** A Sung Dynasty story about the famous women patriots of the Yang family. On hearing the news of her grandson's death in battle, the 100-year-old She Tai Chun, overcoming her sorrow, takes command of the army. Together with other women generals of the family, especially Mu Kuei-ying, widow of her grandson, she succeeds in driving out the invaders. China Peking Opera Theatre.

### KUNQU OPERA

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

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** A restaging of China's most famous modern opera, one of the finest productions of the old Yenan days. It is about a peasant girl, who, forced to flee to mountain wilderness to escape landlord tyranny, returns dramatically to her village after liberation. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

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

### CONCERTS

The visiting Shanghai Nationalities Music Ensemble will present three concerts on July 7 & 8 at Peking Concert Hall. Programme includes folk orchestral music, Chinese classical music, solos on folk instruments, vocal solos of folk songs, folk music of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. Famed pipa (Chinese

lute) player Sun Yu-teh, flutist Lu Chunling ("Magic Flute"), conductor Ho Wu-chi and others will take part.

### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **WU TSE TIEN** A new historical play written by Kuo Mo-jo. A dramatic chronicle of how Queen Wu Tse Tien, China's woman ruler of the early Tang Dynasty, brings peace and progress to the country by her wise statesmanship. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **RICKSHAW BOY** Adapted from Lao Sheh's famous novel about the life of the dispossessed in old Peking. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **FRESH IN OUR MEMORY** A play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre about the struggle of the Chinese people against U.S. imperialism and Kuomintang secret agents during the War of Liberation.

▲ **UNCLE TOM'S CABIN** A modern drama adapted from Harriet B. Stowe's novel by Ouyang Yu-chien. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

▲ **TWIN BROTHERS** A five-act comedy of mistaken identities. A pair of twins who look alike but are different in character both join the people's revolutionary army. This has some interesting and amusing results. Produced by the Modern Drama Troupe of the "August 1" Studio.

### FILMS

▲ **A WITHERED TREE REVIVES** A new feature film. South of the Yangtze in the past many peasant families are broken up as a result of poverty and disease and the Kuomintang pressgangs. Liberation brings the villages to life again. It gives the peasants land, the dread disease is wiped out and families are happily reunited. Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **GLORIOUS MILESTONES** A new full-length documentary film recording the brilliant history of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggles of the Chinese people since the Opium War. Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

▲ **IN MEMORY OF NORMAN BETHUNE** A documentary about Norman Bethune, the famous Canadian doctor and great internationalist who selflessly served the Chinese people in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border

### HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Region during the War of Resistance Against Japan and there gave his life. It is based on material filmed 23 years ago. Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

▲ **PORTRAIT OF AN UNKNOWN MAN** A Rumanian feature film. A precious painting is stolen from an art museum and the wife of a museum official is found murdered. How the security officials unravel the case makes an interesting and thrilling story.

▲ **BIG BUSINESS** An Argentine feature film that satirizes the ruling groups of a capitalist country who squeeze huge profits out of the peasants by monopolizing the horse-manure business. The peasants, unable to live, rise against these exploiters.

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTOGRAPHIC ART** by Shih Shao-hua. Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till July 10. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **CHINESE CALLIGRAPHY AND TRADITIONAL PAINTINGS ON FANS** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till July 8. At the Art Gallery in Beihai Park.

▲ **PHOTOS AND DOCUMENTS ON CHINESE DANCING (1942-1962)** Daily (except Sun.), 8:00-11:30 a.m., 2:30-6:00 p.m. till July 15. At 64 Wangfu Street.

▲ **PHOTOS ON LIFE IN YENAN (1938-1945)** Daily, Mon.-Sat. 2:00-8:00 p.m., Sun. 9:00-12:00 a.m., 2:00-8:00 p.m. till July 31. At the Working People's Cultural Palace.

### SWIMMING

#### ▲ OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS

The Swimming pools at Shi Cha Hai, Workers' Stadium and Tao Shan Ting

Mon.-Sat.	12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.	3:00-5:00 p.m.
Sun.	9:00-11:00 a.m.	12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
		3:00-5:00 p.m.

Summer Palace  
Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

### SPORTS

The Soviet Youth (Men's and Women's) Volleyball Teams, now visiting Peking, will play matches with Chinese teams. Watch for dates and places!

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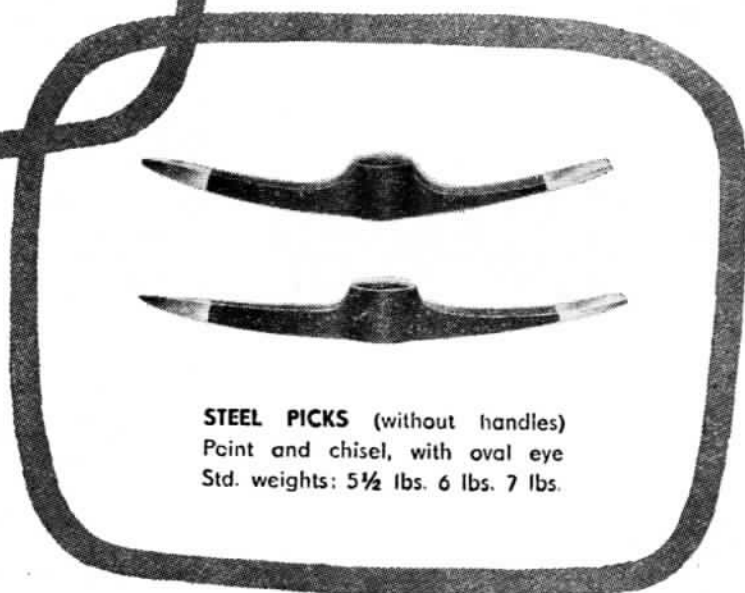


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