

临朐年画集

AN ALBUM OF NEW
YEAR PICTURES OF LINQU



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悟胸全集

作人



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书画之乡

九七老人
许德珩



Village of Painting and Calligraphy Inscription by Xu Deheng, at
97 vice chairman of the Standing Committee of National People's
Congress.

前言

焦勇夫

出版這樣一本由一個縣的民間繪畫匯集起來的畫冊，首先是出自於這樣一個考慮：中國民間藝術礦藏之豐富，在世界上可以說是數一數二的。但是，至今為止，作為一種文化資源，人們對它的認識，還很不夠。我這裡所說的人們，不僅包括外國朋友，也包括我們的許多同胞，包括不少的文化藝術工作者。不錯，我們的敦煌壁畫、雲崗石窟、龍門石刻，確實馳譽中西，蜚聲世界。但是，如果打個比喻的話，我敢說，那些同我國民間藝術比起來，它們不過是叢山峻嶺的幾處突出的峯巔。要真正地認識那些峯巔，不能不認識作為它的基礎的木石細部。然而，這裡所集印的并不是舊時的陳年舊作，而完全是近年來，農民們自己動手畫起來的新作。它毫無疑問的有着歷史的經血，但所畫的却是今天的面目；它是歷史的繼承和發展，但是它的生命又是現實所賦與的。

說起中國民間年畫，人們都知道，作為其四大重鎮的蘇州的桃花塢、天津的楊柳青、濰坊的楊家埠、河南的朱仙鎮，都曾經各領風騷數百年。但是，把臨朐的這些年畫，同那些試一比較，便覺清新之氣迎面拂來，給人以強烈的脫穎而出之感。而尤其令人高興的是，作為這些畫幅的主體，已經是現實的人，而不再是什麼門神、財神、喜神之類的神了。這表明，當代農民在文化心理上已經有了多麼大的變化，儘管這還僅僅是個開端。當代一位有影響的思想家說，寫實主義的美術，曾經是人類客觀地認識世界的先導。我以為這話是頗有見地的。我們的這些年畫，從總體上說，應當說還是現實主義的。自然，這裡有集中、有提煉，甚至有誇張、有想象。但這并不是什麼浪漫主義的影響，倒實在是由於現實生活還不那麼美滿，他們借此不過是寄托一點更好的嚮往罷了。

臨朐縣是中國山東省沂蒙山區的一個縣。從物質上說，那裡曾經是個窮縣，現在還處在脫貧的過程中。但是，“人窮志不窮”。自從黨的十一屆三中全會實行改革、開放的政策以來，當溫飽問題得到大部分的解決以後，農民們便操起筆來，在他們最常見的年畫這種形式上，顯示了他們的藝術身手。他們在精神上是豐足的。這或許和當地悠久的文化傳統，和大汶口文化、龍山文化的養育以及地方政府的關心和扶持有着密切的關係罷。不過，此刻還說不清。因為，同是在一條文化帶或文化圈裡，在文化發展上不僅表現出方面上的很多不同，而且在程度高低上還表現出很大差異。單是這一現象，就足以使臨朐成為許多專家、學者們的一個饒有興味的研究對象。倘使由於這本畫冊的引路，使國內外更多的朋友來涉足於中國民間藝術的深山犬澤，則不僅是臨朐的光榮，亦是人類文化發展之幸事也。

一九八七年七月廿九日

汗流浹背於面北齋

PREFACE

By Jiao Yongfu

The publishing of this album of folk paintings collected from a single county was primarily due to the following consideration. China can be said to be among the firsts in the world in her rich resources of folk art. However, to date, people still do not see it properly as a cultural resource. The people I mentioned here not only include foreign friends but also many of our own compatriots, and even quite a number of cultural workers. It is true that our Dunhuang murals, Yungang Grottoes and Longmen Grottoes are world known; but in a figure of speech, I dare say, they can be compared to a few ridges among extensive mountain ranges of China's folk art. To be able to fully appreciate these ridges, one has to know the trees and rocks at the foot of these mountains. The paintings collected here are not old works of ancient times, but new works painted by the peasants themselves in recent years. Doubtlessly, these paintings have their historical heritage; but have taken on today's countenance. They have inherited their historical heritage but have developed it, taking on a new life vested with realism.

Speaking of China's folk new year pictures, one instantly recalls the four famous localities, Taohuawu (Peach Blossom Valley) in Suzhou, Yangliuqing (Green Willow Village) in Tianjin, Yangjiapu (Yang family's Harbor) in Weifang and Zhuxianzhen (God of Zhu Town) in Henan. New year pictures of these four places have been popular for hundreds of years. However, when comparing Linqu county's new year pictures with those above, one feels the latter is like a fresh breeze, giving one a strong sense of up-and-coming talents. What is even more exhilarating is the fact that the object of their paintings are no longer Door-Gods, God of Wealth, or God of Happiness, but real people. Though the change has only begun, it shows the shift in the cultural psychology of contemporary peasants. An influential thinker of today said that art of realism had been the guide with which humanity recognised the world. His saying, I believe, has keen insight. These new year pictures of ours, in general, are of realism. Of course, there are also concentrates, refining and even exaggeration and imagination. But they are not caused by romanticism, but because reality is not all that rosy and they are using their painting to place their hopes on the future.

Linqu county is located in the Yimeng Mountain area in Shandong province. Materially speaking, it had been a poor county and even now is still in the process of doing away with its poverty. Though poor, the people have lofty ideal. After their problem of food and clothing has, in the main, been solved since the nation-wide economic restructuring and the implementation of the open policy, the peasants have taken up their pen and displayed their artistic talents in the form of the commonly seen new year pictures. The peasants are rich in spirit. Maybe this is because they are closely connected with the local long-standing cultural traditions are being nurtured by Dawenkou cultures and Longshan culture and have received the attention paid them by the local government. But, all these are hard to say. Because, compared with other counties situated along the same cultural belt or cultural circles, Linqu has shown great differences in their cultural development and discrepancy in their cultural levels. This phenomena alone might make Linqu an interesting subject of study for many specialists and scholars. If this album can rouse the interest of more friends at home and abroad in China's folk art, then it would not only be an honor for Linqu, but also a blessing for the development of human culture.

July 29, 1987

Written in Mianbei Study,
sweating away in awful heat

閱賞臨朐農民繪畫記

王樹村

小 引

中國已有數千年文明歷史，過去是以農業經濟為基礎的封建社會國家。故爾農業人口占相當大的比重。中華人民共和國建立以前，衆多從事農業勞動的人民，春種秋收的勞動所得，完糧納稅以後，很難達到人類生活中最低的溫飽標準。他們只能在耕餘的時間裡，利用剪紙(掛錢、窗花)、年畫、泥塑等藝術形式，把他們生活中所追求的，如“五谷豐收”、“豬羊滿圈”、“連年有餘”等等，和所希望的“四時吉慶”、“人馬平安”、“合家安泰”等等心願，以及與人為善，愛憎分明的思想美德，一一寄托在其內容之中，以求在文化生活方面，得到精神上的慰藉，從而使得我國美術發展史上，增添了一頁不可忽視的民間美術之篇章。這一民間美術，經歷了相當長的時期，它隨着社會的安定與動亂不斷起伏，一直延續到新中國成立後；特別是人民生活已初得溫飽的今天，過去農民追求與希望的富裕日子，正步步在實現，新的社會主義道德觀念，也在隨着社會風氣的好轉，逐漸形成，從而使得民間美術出現了一個空前繁榮，日益興旺的新氣象。這一新氣象體現在民間繪畫中，莫過於近年山東臨朐縣的農民畫，最有代表性和說服力了。

民間有句俗語，叫“根深葉茂”。臨朐農民繪畫之所以如此興盛繁榮，就是因為它的藝術之根，深植於人民生活之最底層。無論是它的表現形式，題材內容，無不從自己心願和美化自己生活着想。不可否認，我國民間美術是封建時代裡某一地區或某一民族之文化產物。作者之間或傳移摹寫，或相互滲透，各族、各地區之藝術風格特點，亦由此而形成。如：中原地區河南開封與西南邊區雲南大理之年畫，風格截然不同。這是由於過去河山隔阻，交通不便所致，今天雖然交通稱便，商旅往來不息，但各地民間美術之風格并不由此而劃一。比如近年上海金山縣農民畫，若與山東臨朐農民繪畫相比，望之風格仍然有別。這是由於江南和山東地區人民生活和地理環境不同，因而內容形式以至風格亦各有異同。有人認為“民間藝術產生的過程中，個人只是被動地接受某種羣體的以及歷史遺傳下來的風格，很少有個人獨創的成分。”在這方面其實并不盡然。當然，農民畫確實不如某些爲了求名，或爲圖利，以及爲了發泄對現實不合理制度不滿之作，那些作品在寓意和形式上多令人費解難辨，神奇超脫，農民畫家往往望塵莫及，見之生畏。然而農民畫家因扎根於羣衆之中，對這一現象并不驚奇，更不隨波逐流。他們依舊不爲名利，不爲出售，按照自己的直觀感受，無拘束地表達思想願望，創作出了樸誠真情的美麗畫幅。臨朐的農民繪畫正說明了這一點。從歷年的臨朐農民繪畫來看，它繼承了民間繪畫的優秀傳統，從內容和形式上又有所發展，使農民畫中又開放出了一枝彩色艷麗並有奇香異彩的美麗之花。在閱覽臨朐農民繪畫過程中，歡欣之餘，有下列幾點感受。

一、勤勞致富新生活的寫實

農民繪畫在新中國成立後，有了顯著發展，但十年前的農民畫多是配合政治，爲了宣傳而作，其中不少浮言虛誇，脫離實際的作品。像什麼“畝產萬斤糧”、“人民公社像天堂”等，并不符合客觀實際。自從近年通過經濟體制改革，允許城鄉一部分人先富裕起來後，臨朐縣的農民生活確實通過勤勞致富而改善了。象《圓月》(作者李文山)畫面畫了農家老少三代在仲秋佳節，和睦團聚，品嘗月餅的

情景。桌子上擺滿了農家風味的菜肴，構圖別致，內容含蓄，令人感到不是大吃大喝，鋪張浪費，倒恰合勞動人民量入爲出的好風尚。另一幅《趕山集》之二“臨朐名吃”，(作者王子雙)，畫在農閑時農民趕山集吃午餐的場面。人們盡情地品嚐着當地的土特產“全羊宴”、“蠶蛹”、“蟬”、“蚱猛”、“全蝎”，看去這些虫蝎非常可怕，其實是地道營養品。如《本草》中就提到“全蝎味甘辛，能鎮靜，治腦血管病(半身不遂、口眼歪斜和顏面神經麻痺等症之良藥。臨朐農民除了富裕後改善飲食外，文化生活亦有很大改善。如《我們勝利了》(作者侯繼德)，畫農家兩個天真爛漫的孩子在電視中看到中國女排獲勝時，興奮地拍手慶賀。這些作品，真切如實地描繪出臨朐農民衣食溫飽、文化生活豐富多彩的新生活。象這類作品不止這幾幅，但都樸素寫實，毫無浮誇的後遺症。

二、畫中含有新詩意境新

大家都知道元曲家馬致遠的一首“枯藤老樹昏鴉，小橋流水人家……”的散曲，那是描寫北方行人道上秋風蕭瑟之晚景的。但是，今天楊鳳忠用畫筆所描繪的臨朐道上的《小橋流水人家》，意境則大不一樣了。小橋上農民採集秋果歸來，流水上鵝鴨優遊，人家門前，兒童放學書包高掛，院內玉米，紅柿相映，階前鷄鳴犬躍，呈現出一派社會主義的太平景象。呂學惠的《九月山楂紅》，描繪了臨朐農村每逢秋暮，萬山紅遍，盡是紅果(山楂)、柿子，喜不勝收的經濟資源。趙志韜的《故鄉》，進一步反映了當地人民豐衣足食之後，新建的宅第。其環境之美，屋宇之整潔，如詩如畫的幸福生活。

難怪當地人們常說：過去外地的閨女都不願嫁給臨朐人，今天來臨朐成親的不僅有女青年，還有小伙子們。《富在深山有遠親》(嵩英作)一圖，就是記錄了這一時代臨朐民俗中發生的新變化。圖中新蓋的房屋，油漆的門樓，在兒童們燃放鞭炮的響聲中，人們齊來喜看遠道而來的新嫁娘。門外停放着窗貼雙喜字的轎車，成雙的家鷄，一對喜躍的白鵝，更加點綴出臨朐人民富裕了，遠地青年來就親的新風俗。其它像《沂蒙山水庫》(四條屏·馮益信作)，是以青綠山水般的天然色彩描畫出臨朐名山勝景，畫中確實含有無限新詩意。

三、生產有了新面貌

以前有句成語：“面貌巨變、全靠路綫”此話有理，但過去多講“走大寨的路”，“窮棒子精神”；只談“勞動競賽”，“爲革命種田”，不提叫人民先富裕起來。今天在強國富民的正確政策下，不顧地理環境，大幹蠻幹“戰天鬥地”之號召減少了。鄧小平同志一九八三年提出“農業翻番主要靠多種經營，最直接的措施有兩條：一是飼養業，二是林果業”(見《建設有中國特色的社會主義》第十二頁)。臨朐的部分農民富裕起來了，從畫中看多半是靠上述兩條措施，像畫中《心靈手巧》(朱鳳英作)、《織》(馮元博作)、《綉》(馬蓮芬作)、《農家寶》(劉成林作)、《鄉音》(呂莉作)等等，無一不符合當前農村社會主義經濟改革之政策。也正是由於這一點，使過去貧困的臨朐縣，由於根據當地出產物的特點，(蠶繭和烟草及小麥、玉米等)，注意發展了重要農產品及草編工藝美術品之特產，所以，脫貧致富

者日益增多,才有了今天物質文明和精神文明的臨朐新氣象。《五保老人福滿堂》(劉作鵬作),畫五保老人欣逢新歲,兒童們手提花燈,婦女們懷抱幼兒齊來祝賀。老人笑逐顏開喜滋滋地坐在中間,感到晚年的幸福,室內牆上還懸掛《壽星圖》中堂畫,畫面上方題詩一首:“新春佳節福滿堂,五保老人喜氣揚;敬老愛幼崇美德,文明贊歌傳四方。”圖文體現了今日社會老有所養,少有所教,在建設社會主義物質文明的同時,也注意精神文明的建設。新的道德風尚在臨朐已逐漸形成。

四、體裁形式多樣化

臨朐位於山東中部,與濰坊市平度、高密縣都是近鄰,同屬昌濰地區所轄。臨朐農民繪畫因受上述盛產民間年畫產地之影響,在色彩、構圖以及風格方面,都遺有人民大眾喜愛的年畫之餘韻。另外,臨朐農民繪畫因受草編藝術之薰陶,又具有傳統圖案形式的完整勻滿之美感。色彩方面更以紅、粉、黃所謂“暖色”為主調,給人視覺上以歡欣喜悅,奮發向上之意趣。至於臨朐農民繪畫藝術的實用價值,多與民間年畫性質相似,大半用於點綴春節,裝飾門戶或室內。其體裁或呈對稱形式的門畫,或作屋內牆上貼的“毛方子”,也有“橫披”、“豎披”、“中堂畫”各種形式,大致和年畫裝飾作用相似。像劉成林繪制的《農家寶》,以大豬小豬及飼豬姑娘巧妙的構圖,簡明的幾種顏色,給人一種多樣統一,又有美的旋律感。其它像《五子樂》(李勝彬作)、《下跳棋》(劉芳作)、《俺也學養蠶》(呂莉作)、《過門箋》(孫景森作)、《春雨》(趙志韜作)、《五谷豐登》(李文山作)、《壘積木》

(李志軍作),而邱懷霞的《五子戲塘》更充滿了裝飾美術之趣味。臨朐的農民畫家,何止上述所學,繪畫佳作,也不僅有如上數種。臨朐農民繪畫之所以如此引人入勝,具有令人愛不忍去之魅力,除了其內容之外,就是因為形式符合大眾欣賞習慣。它不僅可供畫家們參考學習,而且作為民間繪畫史資料之價值,也是不容忽視的。

結語

欣然閱畢臨朐農民繪畫,猶如步入臨朐沂蒙山陰、石門坊、老龍灣等名勝山鄉,在那裡看到鄉親們日漸富裕的生活,無一不是勞動中所得;看不見遊手好閑者在那裡指手劃腳。人們為了創造和建設一個具有中國特色的社會主義,正由一部分人先富裕起來,向一部分地區先富裕起來的路上前進。臨朐的農民繪畫反映的多是農民勞動生產以及由此換來的溫飽日子和豐富多彩的文化生活。如若要求提高一步的話,那麼希望畫家們再增多些諸如培養農業科學研究人才,改革耕作和藥材培育,發展多種經營……。簡言之,即科學種田方面的好題材。當然,這首先要由政府部門積極採取措施的前提下,才能實現。不管怎麼說,今天臨朐的人民是在步入富裕的征途上,已不止限於“溫飽”二字間。若與以往相比,可說臨朐人民如在天堂中,此話并非阿諛。記得明代臨朐治源馮惟敏(海浮山人)《歸田小令》裡有“折桂令”一首。詠道:“近新來百費俱指,官也沒錢,民也沒錢。遠鄉中一向顛連,邸也無烟,市也無烟。貧又逃富又逃前催後攛。田也棄房也棄東走西遷……。”撫圖追昔,不言而喻,今天的臨朐,人民生活不似天堂,勝似天堂,這決非逢迎之詞。

1987.7月大暑日於北京

NOTES ON LINQU PEASANTS' PAINTINGS

Wang Shucun

Introduction

China in its several thousand years' civilized history, was for a very long period of time a feudal society based on agriculture. The great majority of the population lived on farming. Before the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, many peasant families had difficulty eking out a living. After paying land rents and taxes, they had hardly enough to eat and wear. They could only express what they aspired after through their spare-time artistic creation in forms such as scissor-cuts for window decoration. New Year pictures and clay sculpture. The themes mainly centered on subjects like "A Bumper Harvest," "Thriving Livestock," "Have Surplus Every Year," "Peace and Health the Year Round," and "A Healthy Family" as well as kindness, righteousness, benevolence and other good virtues. In so doing they derived comfort from their cultural life and thus added a valuable chapter of folk art to the history of China's fine arts. In the long period of time, it has seen ups and downs in its development in a stable or turbulent society till the founding of New China. The folk art has entered a new phase of prosperity when the rural people are better-off. The kind of life that the peasants had hoped for and sought after in the past is becoming a living reality. New socialist moral concepts are emerging as society advances. All this has instilled a new life into the rural artist creativity. And this is best reflected in the paintings by peasants in Linqu County, Shandong Province. The paintings done in recent years are most representative and convincing.

"Deep roots bring about luxuriant leaves," an old Chinese saying goes. The prosperity of peasants' paintings in Linqu is deeply rooted in the depth of people's daily lives. The forms of expression, subject matter and motifs all focus on the artist's own vision of beauty in life. It is undeniable that China's folk art is the product of the culture of a certain region or nationality in the feudal society. Painters of the same region imitated and learned from each other and the salient features of the folk art of a nationality or region has been the result of such mutual assimilation and penetration. For example, the New Year pictures of Kaifeng City in Henan Province in central China is distinctly different from that of Dali City in

Yunnan Province in the southwest China border region. The two places are separated by a long distance with numerous rivers and mountains in between. But even when transport and communications are convenient today, the styles of folk art in different regions vary. For instance, the peasants' paintings of Jinshan County near Shanghai is different from that of Linqu. The reason is that the life and geographical conditions for people living on the south bank of the Yangtze and those in mountain areas north of the river are different, so the content, form and even the style show differences. Some people believe that in the process of the formation of folk art, an individual only accepts passively the style of a certain region or the style passed down from history. There are few elements of original creation. That is not always true. Understandably, peasants' paintings can in no way be compared to works of those who aimed at fame or gain or to air personal grievances against an unjust social order. Those works are pregnant with subtle meaning and even difficult to understand. They are too distant for the peasants-painters to grasp and they can only stay at a respectful distance from them. Peasants—painters live among the masses. They are not amazed at this phenomenon and do not drift with the tide. They continue to paint with no thought of fame nor gain or for sale. They follow their own experience directly perceived through the senses, express their ideas and hopes freely and have produced beautiful pictures brimming over with simple and natural sentiments. The peasants' paintings of Linqu County have proved this point. Over the years, the peasants' paintings of Linqu have retained the fine tradition in folk painting and showed new developments both in content and form. It becomes another unique flower in the field of paintings by peasants. After admiring their works, I have the following impressions:

1. A Realistic Depiction of the Policy of Encouraging People to Become Rich Through Hard Work

Since the founding of New China, peasants' paintings have seen a remarkable development. But most of the works

done before 1977 were drawn to serve politics for propaganda purpose. Among them are pretentious works such as "1 000 catties of Grain Yielded in one mu" and "The People's Commune is Paradise." As the economic reforms in recent years allow some people in city and countryside to become rich faster than the others, life for the peasants in Linqu County has indeed improved. "A Full Moon," by Li Wenshan shows the three generations in a peasant family gather together in the Mid-autumn Festival and eating moon cakes. The table is loaded with foods of local flavor. The layout is unique and the content implicit. It is evident that they are not extravagant and this is just the prevailing custom of the working people to live within their means. "Rare Dishes of Linqu" in a serial titled "Going to the Fair" by Wang Zhishuang depicts peasants eating lunch at a country fair during the slack farming season. People are shown enjoying their meal to the full. They are relishing local specialties. Now that they are better-off peasants in Linqu have improved greatly their cultural life as well as what they eat and drink. For instance, in "We Are Triumphant" by Hou Jide, two lovely kids watching TV clapped their hands in a great joy after they saw the Chinese women's volleyball team winning a contest. These paintings honestly depict the colorful new life of the local peasants. The simple and realistic works are of course not limited to these few pieces mentioned above.

2. A New Poetic State in the Paintings

A rhymed verse written by Ma Zhiyuan, an opera writer in the Yuan Dynasty, is well known. It describes a desolate evening scene in late autumn on a road in Northern China by saying: "An old orow, withered vines and crooked trees, a solitary house beside a small bridge over a creek" Now, Yang Fenzhong painted with his brush "A Household Beside a Small Bridge over a Creek" near a road in Linqu with completely different artistic conception. After picking autumn fruit, peasants are going home walking on a bridge. Ducks and geese float on the stream. In the courtyard of a house are piles of corns and persimmons. Cocks crow and dogs jump in front of the door. All these make up a peaceful rural scene. "Haws in September are Red" by Lu Xuehui portrays mountains becoming red with ripening haws and persimmons and there are too many of these fruits for people to gather in. "My Hometown" by Zhao Zhiqin reflects the handsome neat houses built by the local people.

Local people like to tell visitors: "In the past, girls of other regions were unwilling to marry men in Linqu because life here was poor. Now, even young men come to Linqu to marry girls." The painting "Relatives Come from Afar" by Song Ying records the new trend in Linqu's folk customs. The picture shows a new house with brightly painted door frame and children letting off firecrackers. People come to greet a bride from a distant place. In front of the door is a car with the Chinese characters "double happiness." Chickens and geese in pair indicate the richness of Linqu people and the new practice of young people from other regions coming to marry here. "Yimeng Reservoir," a four scroll painting by Feng Yizin, depicts in agreeable colors the beautiful landscape in Linqu. There is indeed a fresh poetic sense.

3. Production Takes on New Look

There was a saying in the past: "A correct political line brings great changes." No doubt of that. But in the past the guideline was "follow the Dazhai road of hard work," and "emulate the spirit of the paupers," and "farming for the revolution" — never mentioning how people should fare. Today, with the correct policy of encouraging people to become rich, there are no more reckless acts of "combating nature" in total disregard of the specific natural conditions. In 1983, Deng Xiaoping pointed out that to raise agricultural production quickly should mainly rely on a diversified economy. There are two important measures: animal husbandry and afforestation. We can see from the peasants' paintings that most of the better-off peasants in Linqu get rich through the above-mentioned ways. The paintings "Clever and Deft" by Zhu Fengying, "Weaving" by Feng Yuanbuo, "Embroidering" by Ma Lianfen, "Treasures of a Peasant Family" by Liu Chenglin and "Familiar Notes" by Lu Li all reflect the present economic reforms in the socialist countryside. It is precisely because of this, the people in Linqu, used to be poor, are no longer living in poverty; thanks to the development of diversified undertakings such as sericulture, tobacco growing, and straw plaiting. Thus comes today's material and spiritual civilization. "A

Single Old Man's Happy Life" by Liu Zuopeng depicts how a single old man spends his New Year's Day. Children come to greet him with festive lanterns in hands and mothers carrying babies in their arms come to see him. The old man, sitting in the middle, beams with a broad smile. On the wall hangs a central scroll of "the God of Longevity." On the upper side of the painting, the painter wrote a poem: "Happiness comes on New Year's Day, the single old man is jubilant. Care for the young and respect the aged, the song of civilization is widely heard." The painter tries to show that in our society, people care for the old and teach the young. While building the material civilization of socialism, they also pay attention to building up a spiritual civilization. New morals and customs are forming in Linqu.

4. Variety in Style

Linqu is located in the center of Shandong Province, bordering on Weifang City, Pingdu and Gaomi counties. Peasants' paintings of Linqu show strong influence of the folk New Year pictures of these places. There are traces of similarities in the color scheme, composition and style to the New Year pictures very popular among the local people. Meanwhile the peasants' paintings of Linqu is edified by straw plaiting articles which carry the aesthetic perceptions of balance and fullness. The painters employ the "warm colors" of red, pink and yellow as basic colors to give a sense of joy. As for the practical value, the art of Linqu peasants' paintings is somewhat similar to the folk New Year pictures. They are meant for decorating doors, windows and rooms. The forms may be symmetric pictures pasted on a door or "horizontal hanging scroll," "vertical hanging scroll" or "central scroll," as decorative as New Year pictures. For example, "Treasures of the Village" by Liu Chenglin is a skillful composition of pigs and the girl who raises them. The simple and clear colors create a variety in unity and a melodious effect. Also worth mentioning are "Five Happy Children" by Li Shengbin, "Playing Chinese Checkers" by Liu Fang, "I'm Also Learning to Raise Silkworms" by Lu Li, "Happy Characters" by Sun Jingsen, "Spring Rain" by Zhao Zhiqin, "A Bumper Harvest" by Li Wenshan and "Toy Blocks" by Li Zhijun. "Five Boys Playing on Lotus Leaves" by Qiu Huaixia is particularly decorative. There are far more peasant-painters in Linqu than those named above and the successful works also greatly exceed the few mentioned. Their paintings are so fascinating that I hate to part with them. This is because their form as well as its contents conform to the taste of the public. They can be a reference to professional painters. They are also important material in the history of Chinese folk painting because they constitute a facet that can not be neglected.

Conclusion

When I'm gladly reviewing the paintings by the peasants in Linqu, I seem to be stepping into the famous scenic spots in Linqu: The Yimeng Mountains, Stone Memorial Archway and Old Dragon Vale. I see the better life of the country folks as the result of honest labor and I find no idlers. To build a socialist country with Chinese characteristics, people in this region are going on the road to a better life. Most of the paintings by Linqu peasants reflect the production labor and a colorful cultural life. I sincerely hope the painters further improve their works by introducing a greater variety of subject matter — training of experts in agriculture, better cultivation and other diversified undertakings. All in all, they may explore the subjects of scientific farming and other new fields. Obviously, this may come true with the help from governmental departments. Anyway, people in Linqu today are advancing along the road to a better life. They are no longer striving barely for subsistence. If compared with the past, it may be said that they seem to live in paradise. The statement is not a flattery. I remember that Feng Weimin, an official of Linqu in the Ming Dynasty, wrote in his poem "Going back Home": "Everything is going from bad to worse nowadays. The officials have no money, the people have no money. Villages lie in destitution. No smoke rises from kitchen chimneys in town and in villages. People are fleeing from famine, the poor and the rich alike. Everything is to deserted, farmland and houses" Thinking of the past while holding the pictures, it is evident that people's life in Linqu today is indeed like paradise. This is no flattery.

Written in Beijing
July 1987



山東省臨朐建材電子設備廠

LINQU CONSTRUCTION
MATERIAL ELECTRONIC
EQUIPMENT PLANT OF
SHANDONG PROVINCE

國家建材局科技開發服務中心臨朐建材電子設備廠是國家建材局水泥自動化儀表及微機控制設備的最大專業生產廠，產品遍及全國，用戶達兩千餘家。

MPC—II型微機配料控制系統榮獲國家建材局頒發的“優秀成果獎”；立窯生料配煤成套計量控制設備榮獲山東省科委頒發的“科技進步二等獎”。我廠有5種產品填補了國內空白。

我廠技術力量雄厚，設備齊全，服務周到。



廠址：山東省臨朐縣汽車站北
電話：2383 電報：7127
廠長：張俊慶

Address: North of the Bus
Station, Linqu County,
Shandong Province

Telephone: 2383

Cable: 7127

Director: Zhang Junqing

The plant is China's biggest specialist producer of automation instruments and meters and micro-computer controlled equipment for cement plants. It is operated by the scientific and technological development and services center of the State Bureau of Building Materials Industry. Its products have about 2,000 users throughout China.

Model MPC--II micro-computer controlled feed mixing system won a prize as "an outstanding scientific achievement" given by the State Bureau of Building Materials Industry. The instruments for measuring coal mixing for vertical kilns won the "scientific and technological progress" award, second class, given by the Shandong Provincial Science and Technology Commission. Five of the plant's products have never been produced in the country.

The plant has a strong technical force and provides attentive services.



臨朐康健飲料廠

LINQU COUNTY KANGJIAN BEVERAGE PLANT OF SHANDONG PROVINCE

我廠是生產保健飲料、食品 and 果酒的專業廠家，產品有17個種類36個品種，并擁有山楂、葡萄、桃杏等果類原料基地420餘畝。

我廠現為中國保健研究會團體會員，臨朐縣山楂研究所就設在本廠。我廠技術力量雄厚，生產工藝先進，除與國內十幾家科研單位協作外，還聘請17名專家教授任本廠技術顧問。在1987年山東省同行業評比中，我廠的“特制山楂酒”、“酸棗蜜酒”和“果甚陳釀”等產品均獲果酒第一名，“精制山楂酒”獲第二名。“山楂健身酒”連續三年出口港澳，在國內外享有一定聲譽。

我廠宗旨：一切為了人們健康長壽——用戶第一，質量第一，信譽第一。
我廠竭誠為國內外消費者服務，歡迎來人來函洽談業務。請認準註冊商標“金寶牌”。

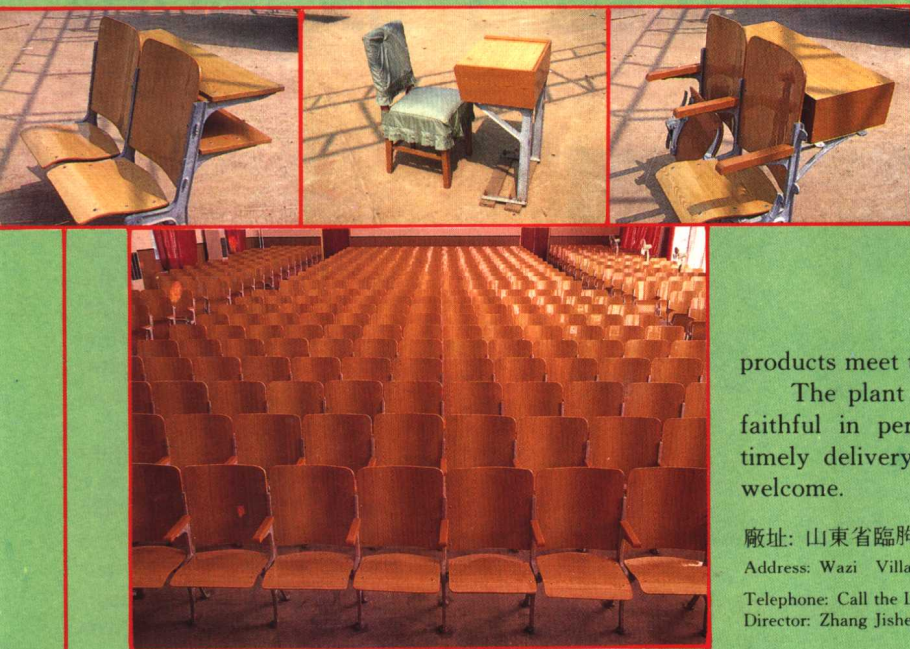
The plant is a specialist producer of health drinks, foodstuffs and wines. It produces 36 varieties in 17 categories. It has 28 hectares of hawthorn, grape, peach and apricot orchards to provide raw materials.

The plant is a member of the China Health Care Research Society. The Linqu County Hawthorn Institute is in the plant. The plant has a strong technical force and advanced production technology. It has established cooperative relations with more than a dozen domestic research institutions and invited 17 experts and professors as its technical advisors. At a Shandong Provincial product quality competition in 1987, the plant's "specially-made hawthorn wine", "wild jujubee honey wine" and "mellowed mulberry wine" won top prizes, and its "fine-brewed hawthorn wine" was placed second. The "hawthorn body-building wine" produced by the plant has been exported to Hongkong and Macao for three consecutive years, winning a good reputation at home and abroad.

The purpose of the plant is to serve to promote health and long life of the people. Its motto is consumers first; quality first; and creditability first.

The plant is always ready to serve both the home and foreign consumers. You are welcome to talk business in person or by letter. The registered trade mark is "Jinban Pai". Don't mistake it.

廠址：山東省臨朐縣城南窪子 電話：臨朐縣楊善總機轉 廠長：張繼升
Address: Nanwazi, Linqu County Town, Shandong Province
Telephone: Call the Yangshan Switch Board, Linqu County, to get through
Director: Zhang Jisheng



The Linqu Bakelite Plant is a specialist producer of soft and hard seats for theaters, cinemas, and auditoriums. Set up more than a dozen years ago, it can now produce soft and hard seats for theaters and cinemas, console bench for gymnasiums, combined classroom desks and chairs, double-deck, bridge-type school desks, soft office chairs, chairs with folding boards note-taking, sofas and single desks. The quality of all its products meet the national standards.

The plant can also produce desks and chairs to order. It is faithful in performing contracts, with guaranteed quality and timely delivery. Business discussions in person or by letter are welcome.

廠址：山東省臨朐縣楊善鄉窪子村 電話：臨朐縣楊善總機轉 廠長：張繼升
Address: Wazi Village, Yangshan Township, Linqu County, Shandong Province
Telephone: Call the Linqu County switchboard to get through
Director: Zhang Jisheng

我廠是生產影院、禮堂軟硬座席椅的專業廠，已有十幾年的生產歷史。我廠產品有：影劇院用軟硬座椅、體育館壁掛座椅、組合式課桌椅、雙層圓管橋式課桌、軟座辦公椅、折疊記錄板座椅、沙發和單人課桌等。我廠產品的各項技術指標均達到國家標準。

我廠還可按用戶的要求制做各種規格式樣的桌椅，并做到信守合同，交貨迅速，實行三包。歡迎來人來函聯系。

臨朐縣膠木廠

LINQU COUNTY BAKELITE PLANT OF SHANDONG PROVINCE

山東省臨朐縣煙草公司

LINQU COUNTY TOBACCO COMPANY OF SHANDONG PROVINCE

臨朐烤煙歷史悠久，所產煙葉素以顏色金黃、組織細致、油分足、氣味香、燃燒性強而馳名中外。臨朐縣在1984年和1985年被國家煙草專賣局、中國煙草總公司評為烤煙生產先進縣。

我公司具有先進的復烤設備，技術力量雄厚，年復烤煙8000噸，暢銷國內外。自1985年以來，我公司與英國樂富門國際公共股份有限公司達成技術協議，在臨朐開發優質煙草栽培技術試驗田，已取得良好成果。所產烤煙做為“將軍牌”高級捲煙的主要原料，使該煙打入國際市場，深受消費者歡迎。

Linqu has a long history in making flue-cured tobacco, which is known at home and abroad for its golden color, fine texture, high oil content and authentic taste. For this, the county was recommended as an advanced county in flue-cured tobacco production in 1984 and 1985 by the State Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and China National Tobacco Corporation.

With up-to-date equipment and an elite technical force, the company can process 8,000 tons of flue-cured tobacco a year. In 1985, the company concluded an agreement with a British company on technical cooperation in developing quality tobacco cultivation technique and has achieved good results. Its flue-cured tobacco is now used as the principal material for making "General" brand high quality cigarettes, which are sold on the international market.



地址：山東省臨朐縣新華路

電話：2573

經理：潘可玉

Address: Xinhua Road, Linqu County, Shandong Province

Manager: Pan Keyu

Telephone: 2573

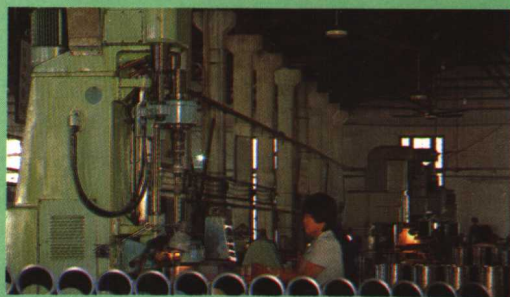
山東省臨朐缸套廠

LINQU CYLINDER LINER PLANT OF SHANDONG PROVINCE



我廠是生產內燃機氣缸套的專業廠，主要生產直徑40—200mm的各型氣缸套，為國內數十家內燃機廠配套，并遠銷國外。1981年我廠生產的160型氣缸套榮獲國家銀質獎，95型氣缸套榮獲農機部優質產品。我廠生產的氣缸套加工精度高，使用壽命長，產品質量具有國內先進水平。

The plant produces all types of cylinder liners with diameters ranging from 40 to 200mm for internal-combustion engines. Now, it produces for dozens of home internal-combustion engine plants and for export. Its model 160 cylinder liner won the state silver medal in 1981, and model 95 cylinder liner was rated as a quality product by the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery. The products, featuring high precision processing and long service life, rank among the most advanced in China.



為了滿足用戶的要求，我廠承接來圖、來樣加工，為您提供優質氣缸套。我廠信守合同，交貨迅速。

The plant also accepts orders for processing according to designs and samples supplied.

The plant is noted for faithfully performing contracts and timely delivery.

廠址：山東省臨朐縣

Address: Linqu County, Shandong Province

電話：2157 2575

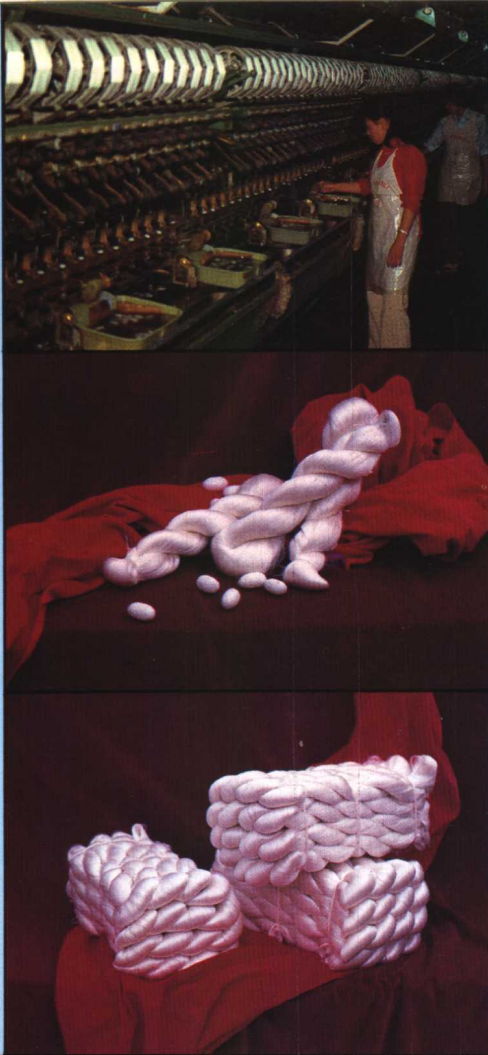
Telephone: 2157 2575

電報：3049

Cable: 3049

廠長：王發端

Director: Wang Fadian



山東省臨朐縐絲廠

LINQU SILK REELING MILL OF SHANDONG PROVINCE

我廠生產的19/22D梅花牌L·H桑蠶絲，具有條桿均勻、拉力牢、抱合力好、切斷少、內在均勻、偏差小、手感柔軟、光澤好等特點，主要技術參數符合部頒標準。我廠年生產能力220噸，除部分供省外貿出口日本、瑞士、印度等國家外，大部分按省絲綢公司對口計劃供青島、昌邑、濰博等重點絲綢企業。

我廠產品自1979年至1982年在全省同行業實物評比中獲第一名；1980年在全國實物評比中被評為“優秀產品”；自1980年以來一直保持省經委命名的“優質產品”。在改用驗絲新標準的情況下，1987年獲全省實物評比第二名。我廠在1980年被省委、省府命名為“先進企業”。

我廠重質量，講信譽，供貨及時。

The mill produces 19/22 D, Meihua(plum)brand L.H.Silk, which features uniformity, good tensile strength, and cohesion, fewer ends, evenness in structure, soft touch and lustre. Its major technical parameters meet the ministerial standards. With an annual production capacity of 220 tons, the mill exports part of its product to Japan, Switzerland and India and supplies most to leading silk textile mills in Qingdao, Changyi and Zibo in the province.

The product remained the champion at the provincial competitions between 1979 and 1982. It won the honour of "quality product" at the national competition in 1980. It has held the title of "quality product" honoured by the Provincial Economic Commission ever since 1980. After new assessment standards adopted, it won the second place at the provincial competition in 1987. The mill was conferred with the title "an advanced enterprises" in 1980 by the provincial Party committee and people's government.

The plant stresses product quality and creditability and timely delivery.

廠址：山東省臨朐縣冶源鎮

電話：冶源總機轉

廠長：王崇和

Address: Yeyuan Town, Linqu County, Shandong Province

Telephone: Call the Yeyuan Switchboard to get through Director: Wang Conghe

山東省臨朐絲織廠

LINQU COUNTY SILK MILL OF SHANDONG PROVINCE

我廠生產的軟緞被面、綾緞被面、印花被面、壽字葛、窗簾綢、美麗綢等產品，花樣新穎，美觀大方，深受消費者歡迎。由於我廠重質量、抓管理，所以在省歷次掛樣會上受到一致好評。

我廠以質量求生存，重信譽，供貨及時，服務周到。

The taffeta quilt cover, Jacquard quilt cover, printed quilt cover, poplin printed with the Chinese character meaning "longevity", curtain silk and lining silk produced by the Linqu County Silk Mill are novel in design, beautiful and elegant. The plant's efforts to control quality and improve management have been appreciated by the provincial authorities.

The plant attaches special importance to quality and creditability and ensures timely delivery and attentive services.



廠址：山東省臨朐縣冶源鎮

電話：冶源總鎮機轉

廠長：馬湘三

Address: Yeyuan Town, Linqu County, Shandong Province

Telephone: Call the Yeyuan Town Switchboard to get through

Director: Ma Xiangsun

山東省臨朐縣造紙廠

LINQU COUNTY PAPER MILL OF SHANDONG PROVINCE



我廠充分利用當地豐富的桑皮原料，研製出“龍泉牌”書畫紙。經著名書畫家試用，深受歡迎。該紙具有色澤鮮艷，層次分明，潤墨性好，組織均勻，潔白柔軟，收縮性小，拉力大等特點，是書畫及裝裱用紙中之佳品。

我廠還生產“龍泉牌”電池棉紙、打字蠟紙原紙、書寫紙、單膠紙和有光紙等產品，其中40克有光紙在1984年榮獲省“優質產品”稱號。



The plant produces "Longquan Brand" writing and drawing paper made with mulberry tree bark. The products have been well-received since they were put on the market. They feature good absorption of ink, uniform texture, soft and snow-white appearance and little shrinkage and big tensile strength, most

suitable for writing, drawing and picture mounting.

The plant also produces paper for making batteries, stencil paper, writing paper, one side glued paper and glazed paper. Its 40-gram glazed paper won the title of "quality product" given by Shandong Province in 1984.

廠址：山東省臨朐縣城南關

電話：2461

廠長：井明淮

Address: Nanguan, Linqu county Town, Shandong Province

Telephone: 2461

Director: Jing Minghuai



我公司所屬臨朐縣文教用品廠，生產系列文教用品。產品有：速乾高清晰芳香打字油墨、純黑色芳香高級墨水等。

速乾高清晰芳香打字油墨係採用國內首創新技術、新材料研製而成，適用於打字蠟紙、鋼板蠟刻的新型騰印油墨。

純黑色芳香高級墨水係採用最新技術和先進配方科學配製而成，具有長期使用不沉澱、不堵塞、書寫流利、乾得快、芳香濃郁、色澤柔和、不怕水浸日晒、久不褪色、不易氣化、質量穩定等特點。

我公司產品質量好、價格低，是您最理想的書畫及辦公用品。

Our company's stationery factory in Linqu County produces a serial stationery products, including instant-dry, highly penetrating fragrant stencil ink and high grade fragrant black writing ink.

The stencil ink is a new type of ink made with the domestically-developed new techniques and materials, suitable for mineographing with both typed and hand-cut stencils.

The writing ink, produced with the latest technology and advanced scientific formula, writes smoothly, dries quickly, has rich pleasing fragrance and soft color, and is color-fast even soaked in water or exposed to the sun. It is not oxidized easily.

The products are high in quality but low in price, ideal for writing and painting.

臨朐視影公司

LINQU TELEVISION AND FILM
COMPANY OF SHANDONG PROVINCE

地址：山東省臨朐縣城興隆路 電話：2065 電報：6317 經理：尹炳祥

Address: Xinglong Road, Linqu County Town,
Shandong Province

Telephone: 2065 Cable: 6317 Manager: Yin Bingxiang



山東省臨朐縣花炮廠

LINQU COUNTY FIREWORKS AND FIRECRACKERS FACTORY OF SHANDONG PROVINCE

我廠建于1984年。產品是引進新技術并結合當地老傳統生產的。現有50個品種，分旋轉、平射、燃燒和升空四大類。不僅可以進行小型花炮燃放，還能做大型的焰花表演。

產品有：萬花樓、葡萄豐收、牌坊、猴子戳蜂窩等。我廠產品在1984年獲臨朐縣“新花獎”；1986年獲濰坊焰火比賽“優秀獎”；1987年獲濰坊第四屆國際風箏會的“民族焰火藝苑奇葩”獎。

Built in 1984, the mill now makes 50 kinds of fireworks and firecrackers in four categories for small as well as large scaled display.

Its products include "kaleidoscopic building", "grape harvest" and "monkey poking at beehive". The mill won the "New Flower" award in Linqu County in 1984, the "Quality Prize" at the Weifang fireworks competition in 1986 and the "Miracle National Fireworks" award at the Fourth International Kites Festival held in weifang in 1987.

廠址：山東省臨朐縣七賢鄉瀾南村 電話：臨朐縣七賢鄉總機轉 廠長：張泮福

Address: Minan Village, Qixian Township, linqu county Shandong Province

Telephone: Calling the Qixian Township Switch board, Linqu County, to get through Director: Zhang Panfu

國營山東臨朐酒廠

SHANDONG LINQU STATE DISTILLERY



It is a distillery with scores of years of experience. Its annual output exceeds 10,000 tons of various kinds of liquors, wines and other drinks, totalling more than 30 varieties, including Tequ liquor known as a sauce-aromatic alcohol called "Longwan Chongniang", "Zhonghua Danshen (root of red-rooted salvia) Wine", "Zhonghua Hawthorn Wine" and a spirit called "Shanwang Guju". The "Longwan Chongniang", sold at home and abroad, is mainly made of quality Chinese sorghum and wheat by imitating the process of the most famous "Maotai". It was listed as a

我廠已有幾十年的釀酒歷史，年產各種飲料酒萬噸以上。產品有：“龍灣重釀”醬香型特曲酒、“中華丹參酒”、“中華山楂酒”和“山旺古酒”等30多個品種。

“龍灣重釀”是以優質高粱、小麥為主要原料，仿茅台酒生產工藝精釀而成，在1986年被列為創優產品，暢銷國內外。

“中華丹參酒”是省內首創的一種新型保健飲料酒，1987年獲省優秀新品獎。

“中華山楂酒”是以當地特產優質山楂為主要原料精釀而成；“山旺古酒”系用傳統工藝和嚴謹的科學配方，以優質高粱、玉米和大米為主要原料釀成的大曲酒。

廠址：山東省臨朐縣城關北
電話：2118 廠長：衣傳文

Address:
Beiguan, Linqu County,
Shandong Province
Telephone: 2118
Director: Yi Chuanwen



quality product in 1986.

The "Zhonghua Danshen Wine" is a newly-developed health drink. It was rated as a quality product by the province in 1987.

The "Zhonghua Hawthorn Wine" is brewed by using choice hawthorn in the locality. The "Shanwang Guju" is distilled by using quality Chinese sorghum, maize and rice according to traditional process and formula.

我廠坐落在古生物化石寶庫的臨朐縣，已有10年的生產歷史。產品“山旺”牌速溶全脂甜奶粉，以鮮牛、羊奶為主要原料，添加適量優質蔗糖，經新工藝加工而成；味道濃郁，營養豐富，是老幼滋補身體之佳品。

“山旺”牌速溶全脂甜奶粉自1986年以來，連續兩年在省行業評比中被評為特級奶粉。產品各項指標均達到部頒標準。年產能力200噸。

The factory is located at Linqu County which is known as a treasure house of paleontologic fossils. Set up ten years ago, its instant sweet whole milk powder of "Shanwang Brand", made by using fresh cow and goat milk and cane sugar, is noted for its rich flavour and nutritiouness, serving as a good tonic for the aged and children.

The milk powder has been chosen by Shandong Province as the super-class product for two consecutive years from 1986, with quality well meeting the standards set by related government ministry. The annual output of the product is 200 tons.

廠址：山東省臨朐縣上林鎮東上林 電話：上林總機轉
廠長：辛乃吉

Address: Dongshanglin, Shanglin Town, Linqu County,
Shandong Province
Telephone: Call the Shanglin Switchboard to get
through
Director: Xin Naiji



山東省臨朐縣乳製品廠

LINQU COUNTY DAIRY PRODUCTS FACTORY OF SHANDONG PROVINCE