

CHINA

PICTORIAL

No. 8 AUGUST 1951





The Consolidation of Victory

by artists and students of the Peking People's Art Club and the Technical College of Peking University

Front Cover:

Combat Hero representatives who took part in the World Youth Festival in Berlin. Left to right: Chao Hsiao-an (Navy), Li Han (Air Force) and Liu Tse-lin (Army)



Twenty-Fourth Anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

On the eve of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh addressed a gathering of leading members of the Army and Government in Peking.

Speaking on the tasks of the People's Liberation Army in the present situation, he called on the Chinese people to strengthen the army and to extend the arms donation drive for con-

solidating the people's victory and safeguarding national independence and security.

"The People's Liberation Army," he said, "is transforming itself from the past purely land force, depending in the main on infantry in fighting, to land, naval and air forces with various kinds of modern equipment and capable of waging co-ordinated warfare between various arms in resisting enemy invasion."

The Heroism of the Chinese People's Volunteers



Difficult conditions do not deter the people's fighters. Changchin airfield was taken at a time when the temperature had fallen to 30 degrees below zero.



No matter how difficult the circumstances, the railway corps of the Chinese volunteers carry out immediate repairs on bomb-damaged railways.



Even under enemy bombardment, the volunteers carry out repairs to telegraph wires.

Inspired by love for their Motherland, this small company of volunteers penetrated 50 miles into enemy-held territory near Kerimchen, where they inflicted 250 casualties on the enemy forces.



A front line study of General Peng Teh-hual, Commander of the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea.

Chinese volunteers help save the belongings of a Korean family, whose home has been bombed by American planes.



The Korean people have great respect for Chairman Mao, frequently ask the volunteers to show them his portrait.

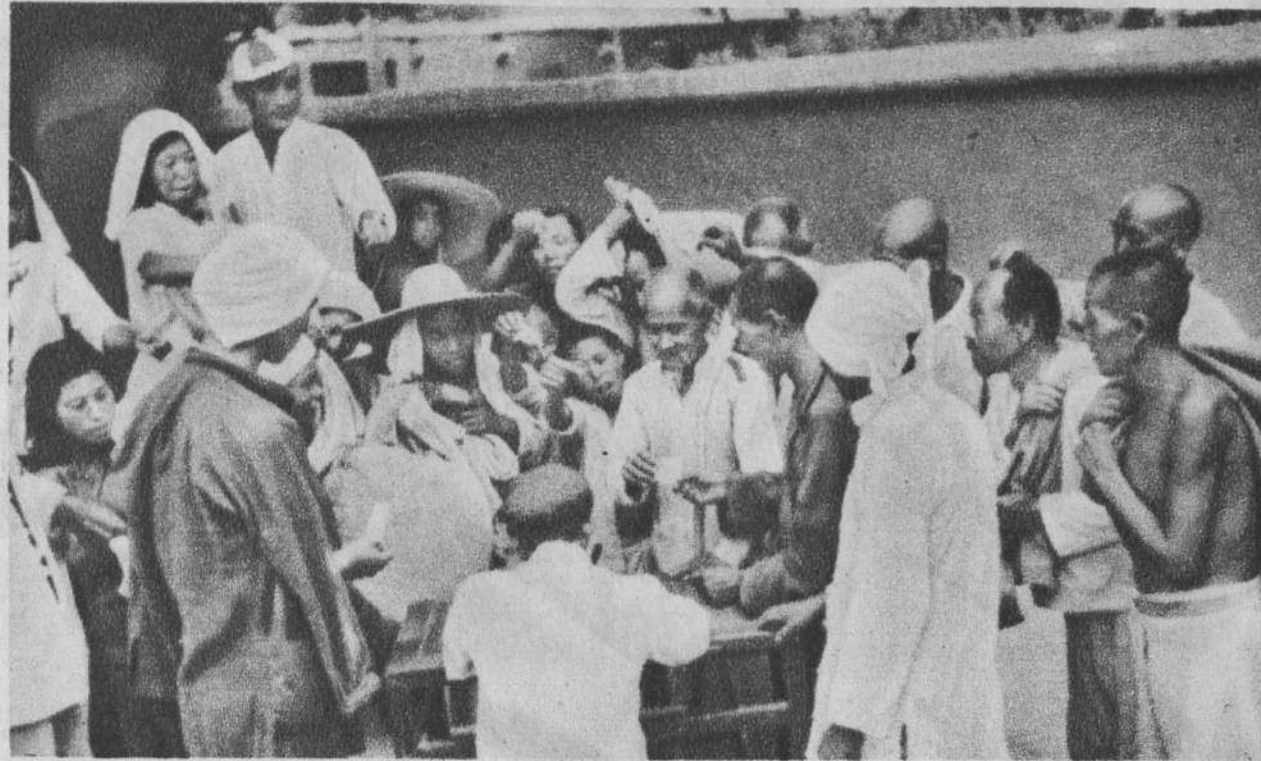


Planes for the Defence of the Motherland

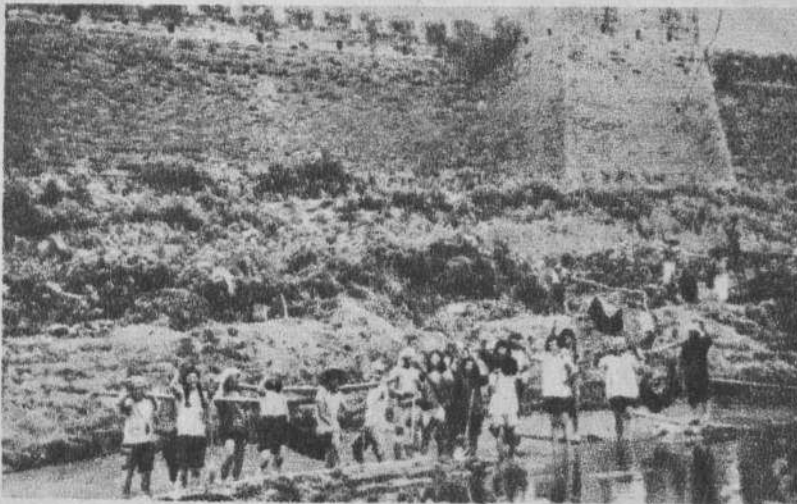
Faced with the threat of continued American aggression, the Chinese people have adopted a unique method of ensuring that the volunteers in Korea should not lack the planes and heavy equipment necessary for the speedy defeat of the aggressors.

An enthusiastic campaign for the defence of the Motherland, support for the Chinese volunteers and the defence of peace in Asia and the world, is taking the form of a voluntary contribution movement in which factories, towns, villages, groups and individuals are donating the proceeds of their increased production for the purchase of planes, tanks, heavy guns and modern equipment for the volunteers.

So far no less than 2398 planes as well as large quantities of heavy equipment have been donated to the fund.



Peasants of a village in Hopei Province open their fund with a contribution of one and a half million yuan. Their target is four million



A group of housewives in Peking undertake the dredging of the moat outside Kwangchu Men. They will donate the whole of their wages to the fund



Opera stars stage a special performance for the fund. Fifty-eight year-old actress Liu Hsi-kuei (left) retired from the stage some thirty years ago, but returned for this special occasion



Students of the Civil Engineering Department of Peking University carry out a job of surveying for the Peking Municipal Government. Their salaries will be donated to the fund



Workers of the Nanking Radio Factory have increased their production and will pay their extra bonus to the fund.

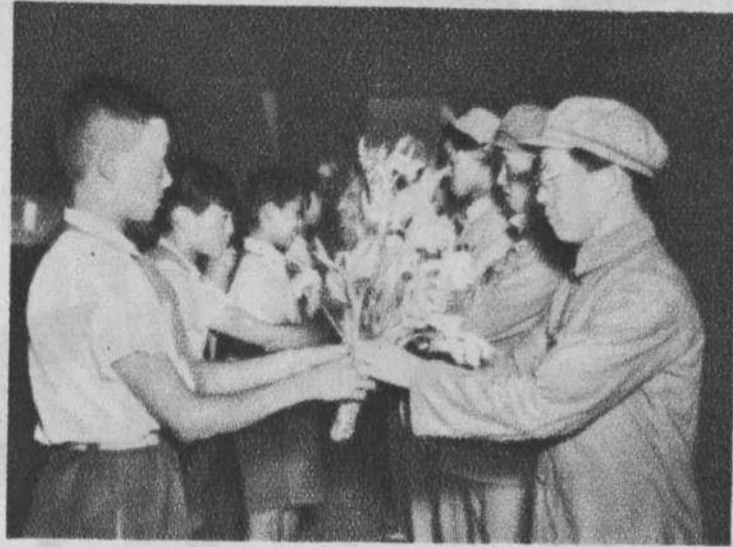


Private treasures, silver dollars, rings, brooches and bracelets are brought from their hiding places and presented to the fund



Cash donations from overtime and increased bonuses are handed in at the end of the week

Army Dependents Receive Special Care



Young Pioneers of Peking celebrate Army Day by presenting flowers to the representatives of the wounded of the Chinese people's volunteers

"If you have no people's army you can do nothing for the people," said Chairman Mao. The Chinese people understand the truth of this saying, for they know that their prosperity and freedom have been won and defended by the efforts of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people's volunteers. Countless actions of practical help for the army men's dependents is a natural expression of their gratitude.

Ninety per cent of the army men's dependents and disabled army men live in the countryside. Voluntary farm groups have been formed in the villages to help these families in the cultivation of their land. The peasants of Yingchiang Hsiang of Szechuan Province, for instance, have organised thirty such groups who have planted three hundred mou of land for the dependents.

In the cities the main emphasis is placed on the provision of employment for the families. The Peking Municipal Government has carried out a policy of providing both employment and subsidies in kind, so that all dependents are guaranteed their basic necessities.



Young Pioneers of a Peking primary school call on local army men's dependents to pay their respects on Army Day



Seventy-year-old Li Wen-hsin has a son fighting with the volunteers in Korea. His neighbours celebrate Army Day by presenting him with flowers and gifts



Womenfolk of the army men's families find full employment at good rates of pay. The Peking Municipal Government helps to provide suitable employment and gives material help



Villagers of Chingpao, Hopei Province, have formed a volunteer ploughing team, which carries out cultivation for all the army men's families in their village



His son is fighting with the Chinese people's volunteers and has won a citation for bravery. The neighbours have heard the news, and call to offer their respects and congratulations

An army man's dependent shows off his crop with pride. He is old, and not so strong as he was in his youth, but his neighbours have helped in his labour. Even had his son been home, the crop could not have been better



Men of the People's Navy



Units of the People's Air Force



Chairman Mao and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh meet at Chingqangshan in 1928

by Hu Kao

Local Products Exhibition Stimulates City - Country Trade



Aerial view of the Exhibition of Local Products recently held in Shanghai

China is rich in local products. Centuries of labour on the part of her people have combined with her rich natural resources to produce a heritage of local industries, which in craftsmanship and quality of production are second to none.

These local industries are found in all parts of the country, and range from the production of such articles as soy bean, tung oil, bristles, tea and eggs, to highly developed crafts like silk production, embroidery, rug-making, porcelain and cloissonne.

Prior to liberation, many of these local industries were threatened with extinction. Poverty, exploitation, high taxation, and the competition of mass produced imitations faced the small producer with insurmountable odds. The People's Government, however, has taken effective steps to revive and develop these ancient crafts.

Conferences of local producers and exhibitions have been held, and channels of marketing have been energetically explored. Trade with the Soviet Union and the New Democracies and the development of domestic trade between town and countryside has opened up vast new markets for these products.

Increased sales of these local products has brought increased prosperity for the peasants, for the majority of peasants are to some degree or other dependent upon such side occupations as pottery, embroidery or the production of bristles for their livelihood. A recent survey covering 34 villages in Hopei Province showed that more than 200 head of cattle and nearly 2000 farming implements were purchased from the proceeds of last year's sale of local side products. Fang Chi-yi, a peasant with a family of eleven, produced more than 600 pounds of uncured tea. From the proceeds he paid all his debts, bought 10 hundred-weight of millet, three bolts of cotton cloth, six gallons of vegetable oil and many items of daily necessities.

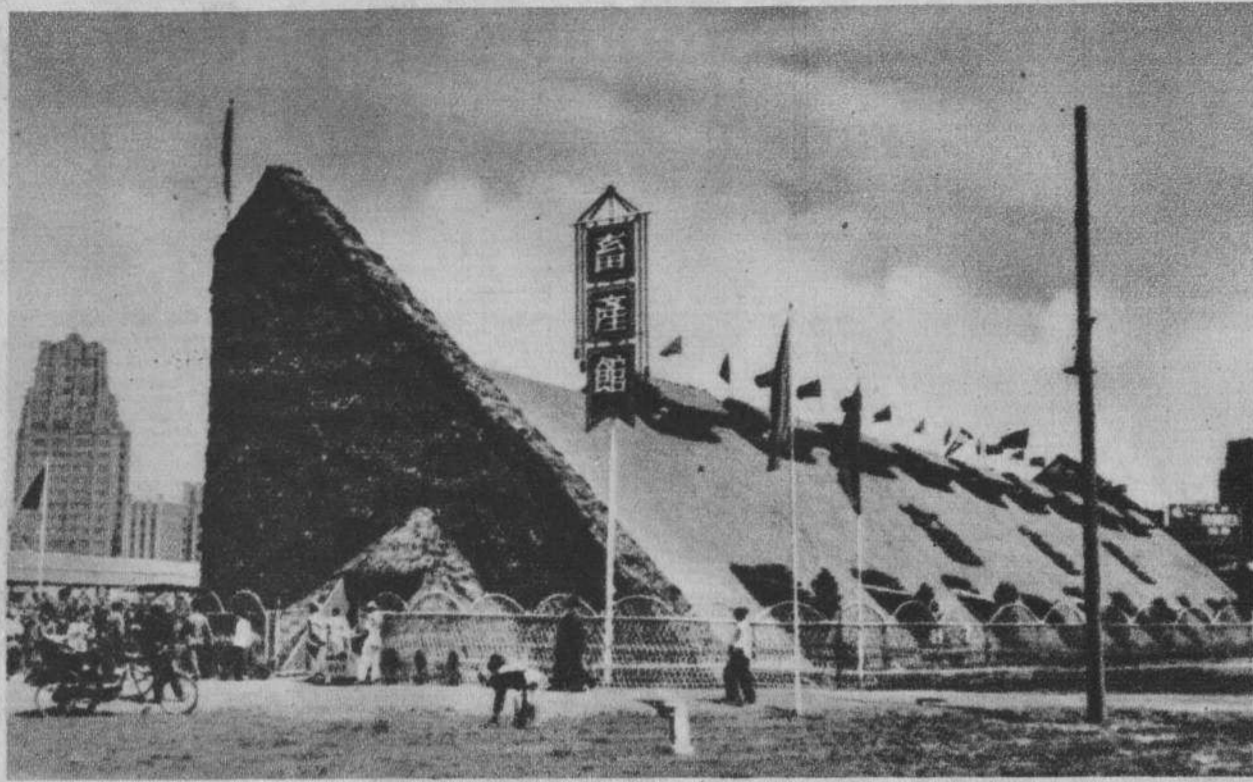
The revival of the trade in local products has done more, however, than bringing prosperity to the peasant. It has created a new market for industrial goods throughout the countryside, increased the Government's tax returns, and helped the nation to achieve a stable budget.



House of the Forestry Products at the Shanghai Exhibition



Aquatic products were housed in this model-ship



Furs and other animal-products were displayed in this building



The entrance to the Section of the Urban-Rural Interflow of Goods at the Exhibition



Private merchants and co-operative managers from all parts of China came to the Exhibition to contract for the purchase of products from other parts of the country



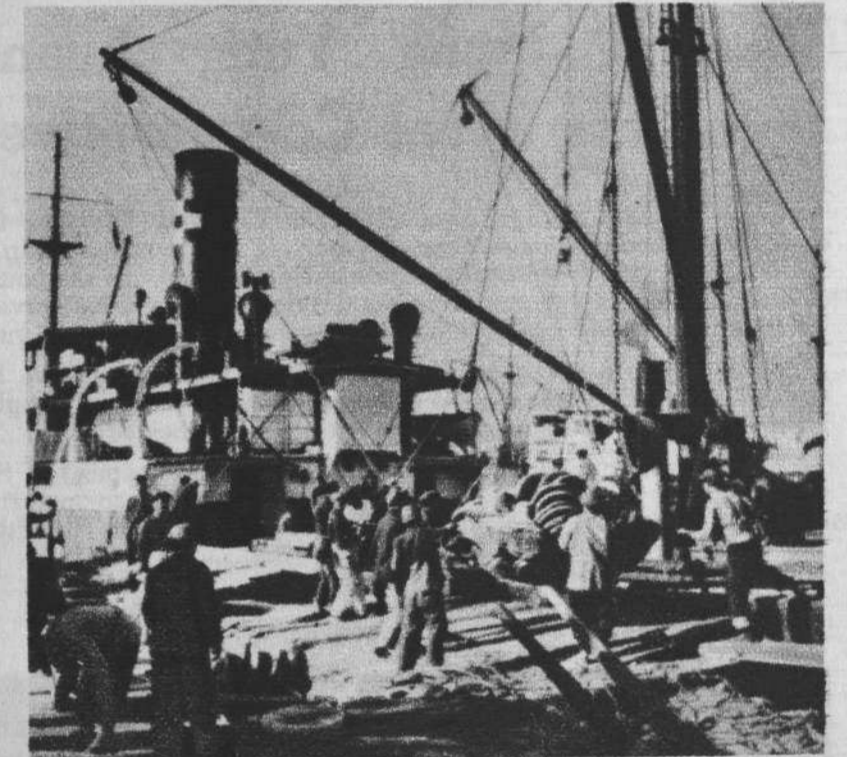
Wolfram is one of China's important minerals. Indispensable to heavy industry, it is an important element in the making of electric bulbs and radio vacuum tubes



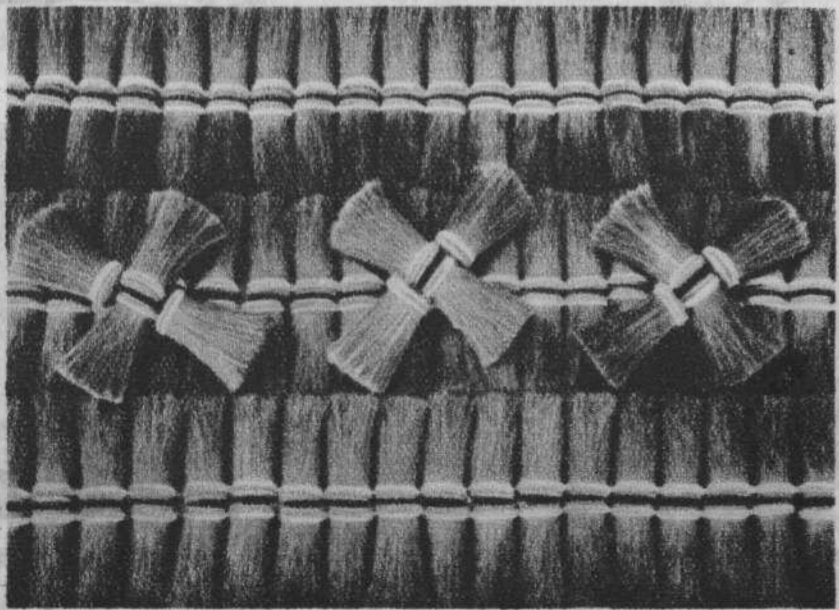
Rubber is a product of Hainan Island. Big developments are planned for the future of this industry



Bean cakes from North China are shipped in large quantities to the south



A shipment of local products from the Northeast is landed at Tientsin



The world's most excellent pig bristles come from China, which supplies 75 per cent of the world's demand

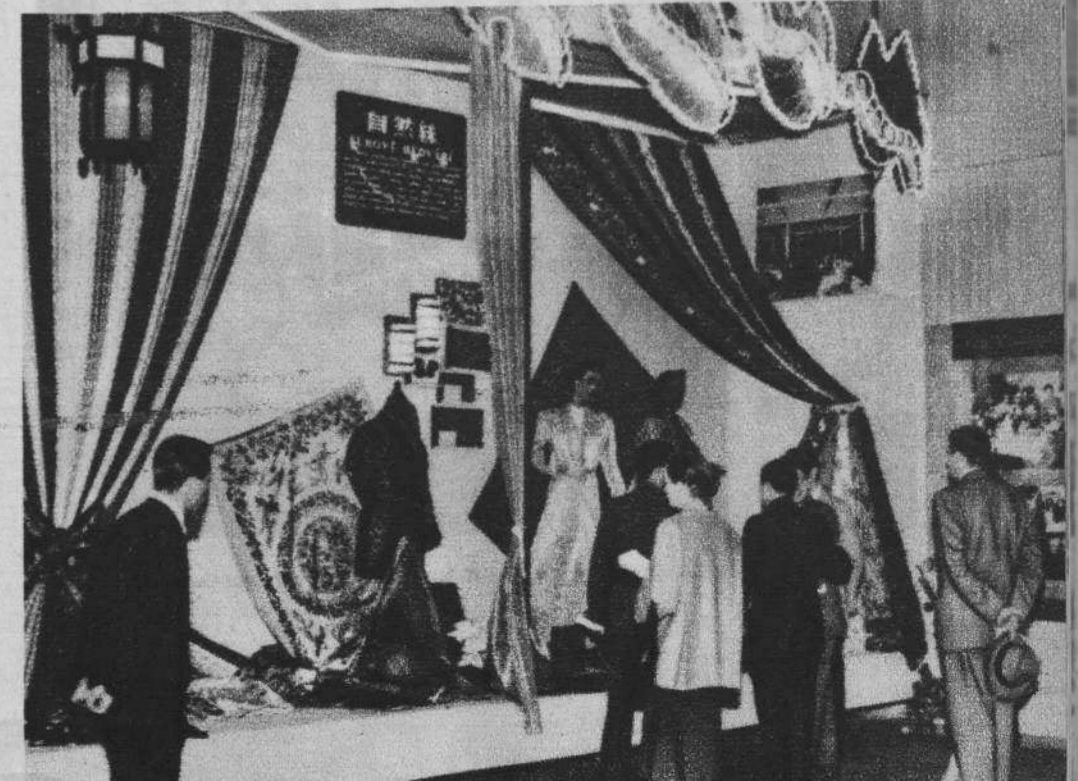
Cotton production has nearly reached the pre-liberation peak, but still cannot satisfy the expanding home market. China stands third in world cotton production



China is the world's second largest tobacco-grower. Leaves are of excellent quality for high-class cigarettes



Chinese silk on exhibition in Czechoslovakia found an appreciative audience and a ready market





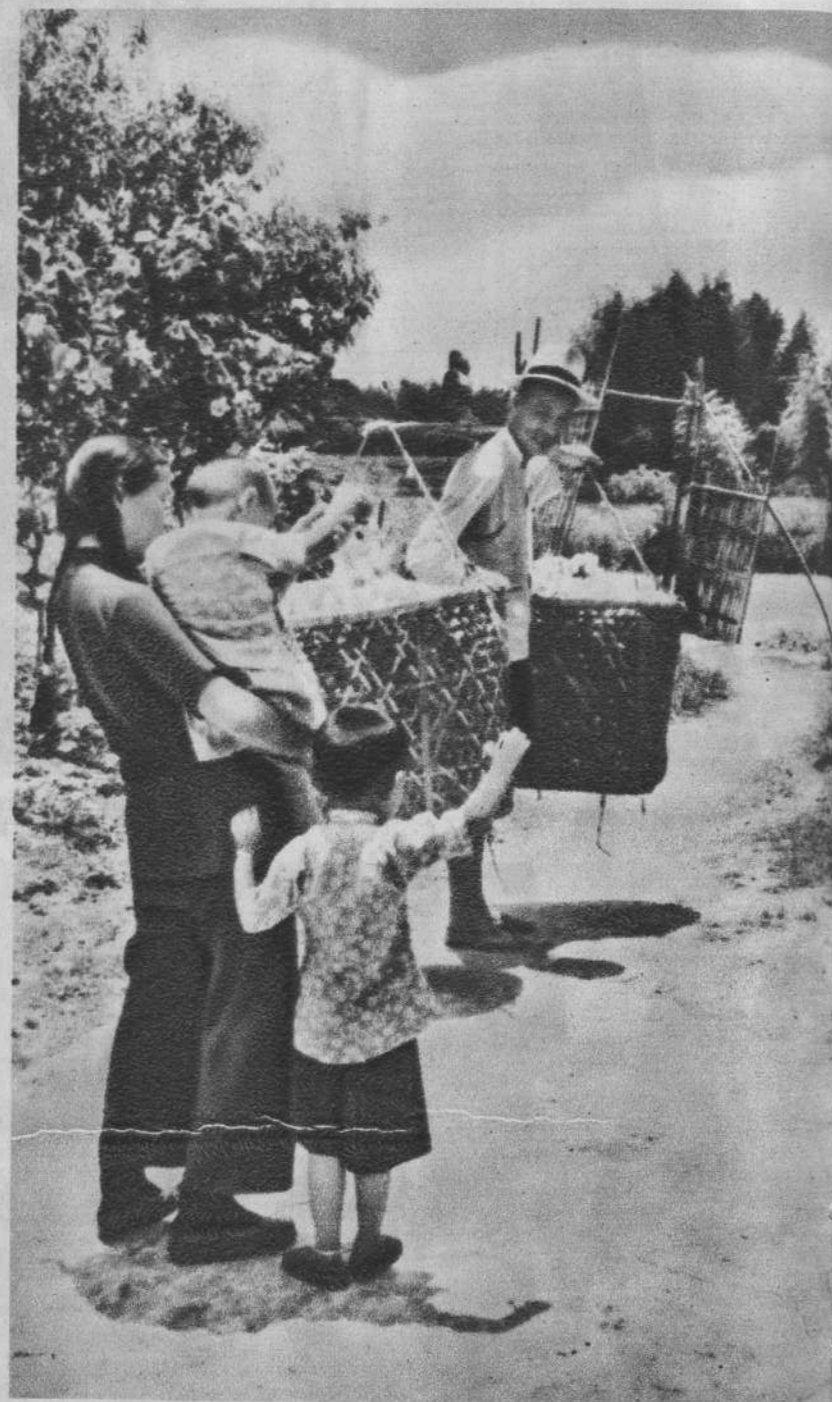
Hung Yung-chuan owns more than an acre of land. As a side-occupation he joined the co-operative silk cocoon-production scheme, and produced 80 pounds of cocoons

Peasant Hung Yung-chuan Joins His Local Co-operative

The Chiaoshi village co-operative in Chekiang Province has been established for more than a year. It has a membership of 5212, making up 70 per cent of the local population. In the course of the year this tiny co-operative has developed many-sided services for its members and has accumulated a capital of 127 million yuan.

Chiaoshi is a hemp producing district. The co-operative has opened channels for the sale of hemp in other districts, and supplies all articles of home and agricultural needs to its members.

The experience of peasant Hung Yung-chuan is typical of that of millions of peasants all over China, and show why co-operatives in China have made such outstanding development since liberation.



His wife and children wave goodbye as he sets out for the co-operative with his cocoons



His cocoons are of good quality and fetch a high price from the co-operative buyer



With more than half a million yuan in his pocket he buys several sacks of rice, fertilisers and beancakes before returning home



His wife accompanies him on his next visit and makes several purchases of gaily coloured prints and household articles

With careful cultivation and the use of fertilisers, Hung is confident that his land will yield a rich harvest of hemp



Hung and his wife return home from the co-operative fully loaded and well-satisfied with their purchases



National Minority Students in Peking

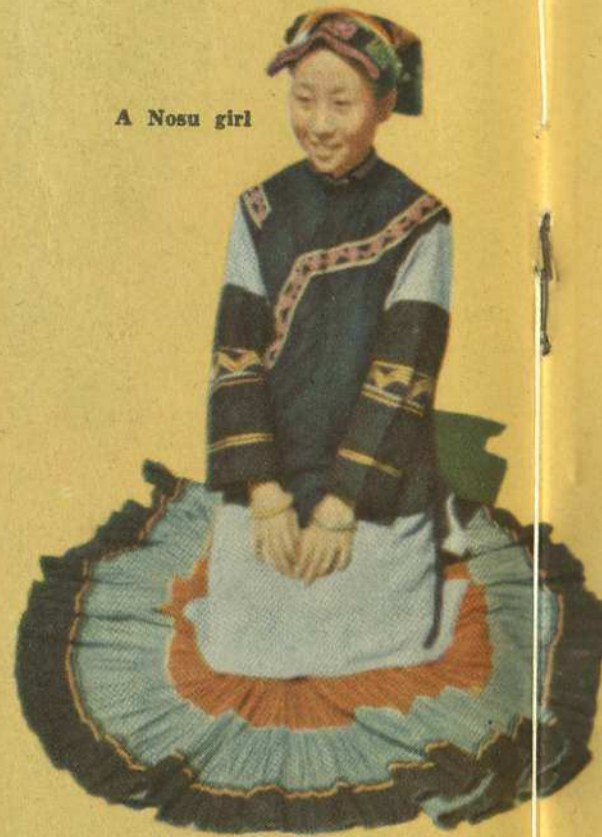


An Uighur girl performs a national dance

A Central Institute for National Minorities was recently opened in Peking, where more than 200 students of various nationalities will receive training as political workers and experts in national construction and administrative work.

Similar institutes have been established in Yunnan, Tihua, Chengtu and Kweiyang.

Altogether twenty-five different nationalities are represented among the students. These colour photographs show the rich cultural development and unique national costumes of the various nationalities at the school.



A Nosu girl



Miao nationals perform their "Square Dance"



A Miao girl



An Uighur national dance



Young men of the Kaoshan nationality



A Kazakh youth



Young men of Mongolian nationality



The Labour Dance of the Kaoshan people

A dance of the Li People of Hainan island



A national dance of the Nosu People



A Tibetan national dance



Horses are the principal means of conveyance for the Tibetans in the northwest of Yunnan Province



Drinking-troughs are provided in most towns, where passing travellers may water their horses



Tea is the favourite beverage of the Tibetan people



Moso women at Likiang make their own vermicelli



The women of the Tai nationality visit the town market

The Brother Nationalities of Yunnan Province

By Nieh Yun-hua*

Yunnan Province is a province of many nationalities. Recent estimates give the population of the more than eighty different national minorities as between seven and eight million, approximately half of that of the entire province.

The province of Yunnan is mountainous, sprinkled with low-lying basins of fertile land. These fertile regions were originally cultivated by the peoples of the minorities, but their lands were expropriated by Han officials and despotic landlords. Driven to the mountains and other remote regions, they lived as best they could by reclaiming waste-land on the steep mountainsides for cultivation and hunting the wild animals of the forests.

In addition to measures of economic exploitation and a high system of taxation, the Han rulers left the minorities without any educational facilities and instigated continual feuds between one nationality and another.

Revolts against the oppressions of the Han authorities were frequent, but these were invariably put down with the greatest cruelty.

Early in 1947 the Asi and Sani peoples of the Kweishan and Hsishan Mountain area formed a union with the Miao, Tai and Han peoples and smashed the continual Kuomintang "mopping up" campaigns in their area.

The establishment of the People's Republic of China, with its policy of equality for all nationalities, has brought a fresh hope and new life to the minority peoples. The oppression of the national minorities is a thing of the past, and there are no longer the tragedies of inter-minority feuds. Both they and their Han brothers have benefited from the rent and tax reductions in their areas. State trading companies are eager to buy their products of linen, camphor and tea at a far higher price than they have received in the past, and to supply them with all daily necessities.

Democratic governments have been established in their areas, and the Chi-Fu-Nan Autonomous Region of the Tai people is in formation. At one time they were afraid to go near a government office, but now they come without fear to see the Provincial Chairman, and some have visited Peking and talked with Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The minority peoples realise that a new era has arrived and feel themselves to be members of a great family of brother nationalities. Many have taken an active part in the movement against American aggression and aid for Korea, while Chairman Mao stands before their eyes as the great liberator of the minority peoples.

* Nieh Yun-hua was a member of a Government Delegation which recently visited the national minority peoples of the Southwest.



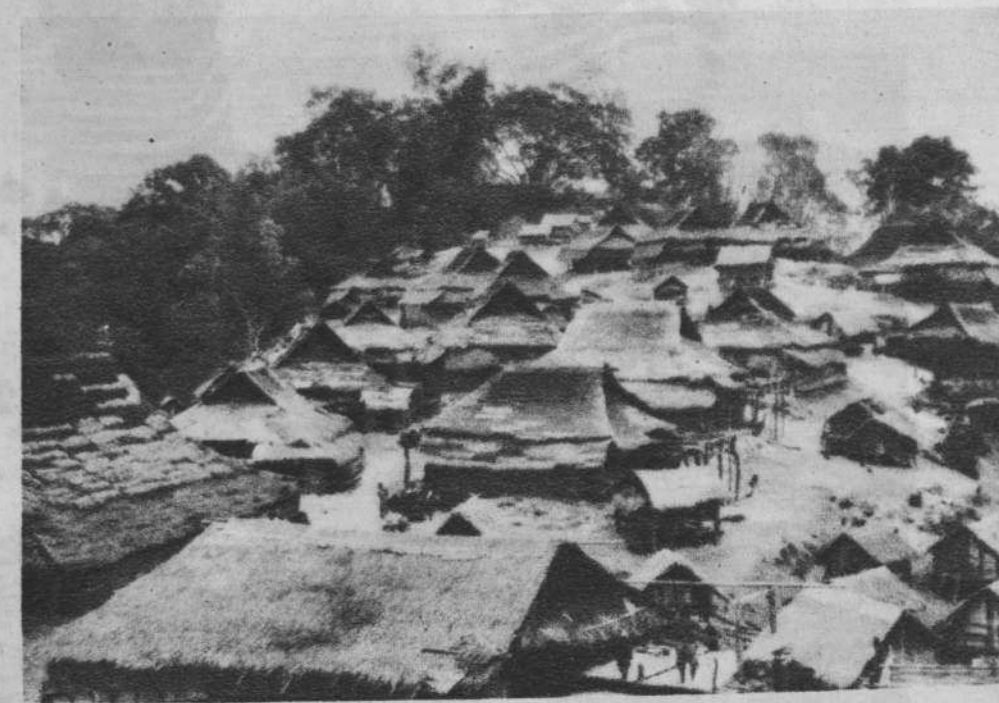
Women of the Tai nationality fetch their water from the river



Sani and Asi people of the Kweishan and Hsishan mountain area take a great delight in dancing



Festival days among the Tai people are celebrated with fireworks



A village of the Yulo people on the crest of Yulo Mountain



Two young Tibetan women stook their wheat harvest to dry. Champa, made of wheat flour, is the staple diet of the Tibetan people in Yunnan Province



In the busy season, the Tai people often help one another with such work as ploughing (left), and planting rice shoots (right)



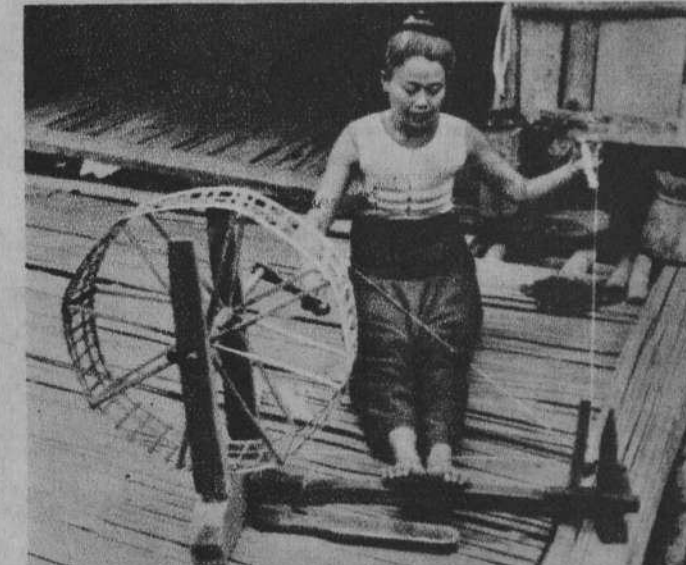
These Tai women of Cheli County are reclaiming land. The blades on their backs are used for felling trees. Women are the main labouring force in many of the national minorities



A young Aka man loads his hunting-gun



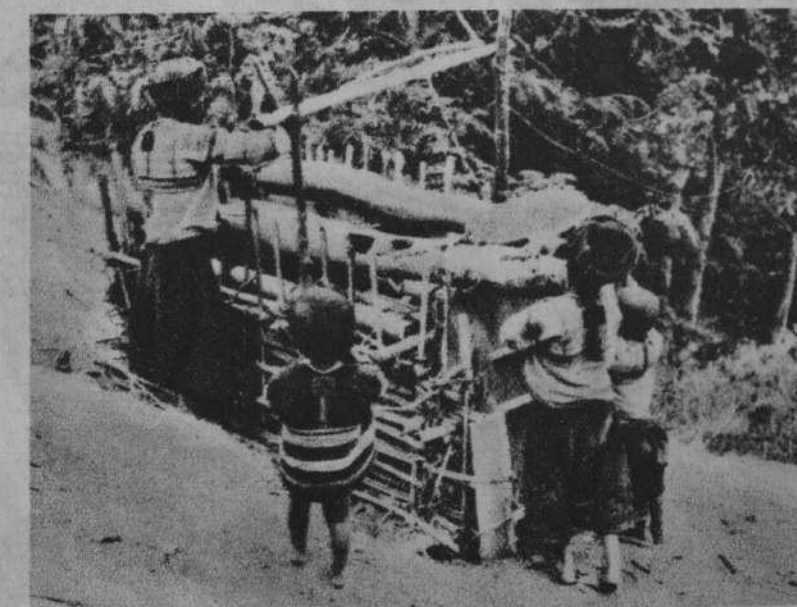
Many national minorities in Yunnan Province use the bow and arrow as their main hunting weapon



Tai women spin and weave most of their own cloth, sell some in the local market



The Moso people at Likiang build water mills to grind their rice



A wolf-trap used by the Yulo people of Cheli County



The Tai women are skilled in embroidery. Most of their clothes are gaily decorated



The famous Puerh Tea is a special product of south Yunnan Province. Above: Tai women tea pickers of Fuhai County. Below: The tea is laid out to dry in the sun

South Yunnan Province abounds in camphor-wood. Many national minorities are engaged in camphor production



Red Flag Emulation Drive

by Su Chien

WORK

by Teng Che-yu

One day, two days, three days,
one year, two years.....

A machine is revolving,
My father who died at this machine,
Told me not to follow his trade.....
But I too have worked at the machine,
Labouring year upon year.....

One day, two days, three days,
one year, two years.....

A machine is revolving,
At length comes the day when the Liberation Army
arrives,
Now we are masters of the machine.
I, wishing my son to be useful to our country
Tell him "work alongside me when you are grown-
up."

How the Peasants Won Their Battle Against Locusts

Aeroplanes sent by the Central People's Government have defeated the threat of a locust plague over large areas in North Anhwei and Hopei provinces by exterminating the locusts in their nymph stage.

Since 1944, weather conditions have been against the locusts which thrive when there is little rain. In the past few years rain has been plentiful and the locust eggs have all been drowned. But this year was unusually dry and myriads of hoppers emerged from the earth in May. Within a few days they were swarming over thousands of *mou* as dense and thick as a swarm of bees on the move.

When the hoppers were seen in Hwanghua county, by the Gulf of Chihli, the alarm was quickly passed round. Peasants of the area called meetings and worked out preventive measures with the help of the county people's government.

The Regional Government sent workers to the place and a command post was set up. The peasants organised an army of locust fighters and the battle began.

Technicians and Soviet specialists were sent from the Central People's Government and day and night, truckloads of insecticide and sprayers from Peking and Tientsin set out for the afflicted areas.

When four planes appeared over the county, circling and spraying insecticide almost at ground level, thousands of peasants, sweat-stained and tired, turned their faces to the sky and shouted for joy.

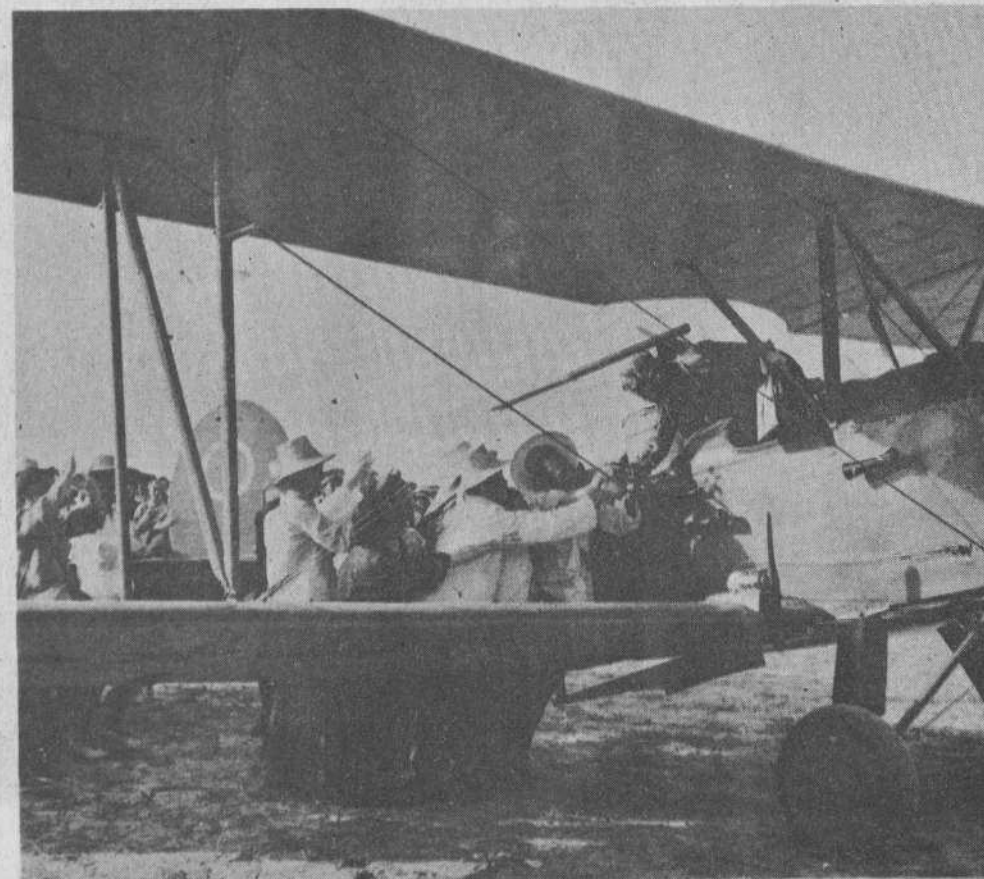
One peasant, overwhelmed with joy at this timely government help, said: "Chairman Mao has wiped out three of our four enemies—bandits, the tyrant landlords and flood. Now here he is again to help us wipe out the last enemy—locusts".

This is the first time in history that planes have been used for the extermination of locusts in China. Many famines have arisen in the past through the widespread damage these pests have done to crops, while the Kuomintang officials remained indifferent.

The threat of a locust plague now no longer exists and the peasants are celebrating their victory and the salvation of great areas of rich crops.



Chinese and Soviet experts of the Ministry of Agriculture investigate the locust situation near Hwanghua county



Peasants rush forward to greet the planes. An improvised airstrip was prepared for their landing



Immediately after the appearance of the locusts, Yang Hsien-tung, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, went to the area and assured the peasants of the sincere concern of the Central People's Government



A Soviet expert, the chief advisor of the Ministry of Agriculture, pledges that he will do all he can to help the peasants in their fight



As the planes of the People's Air Force appeared over the afflicted areas, flying low and spraying insecticide, peasants stopped in their work and shouted with joy

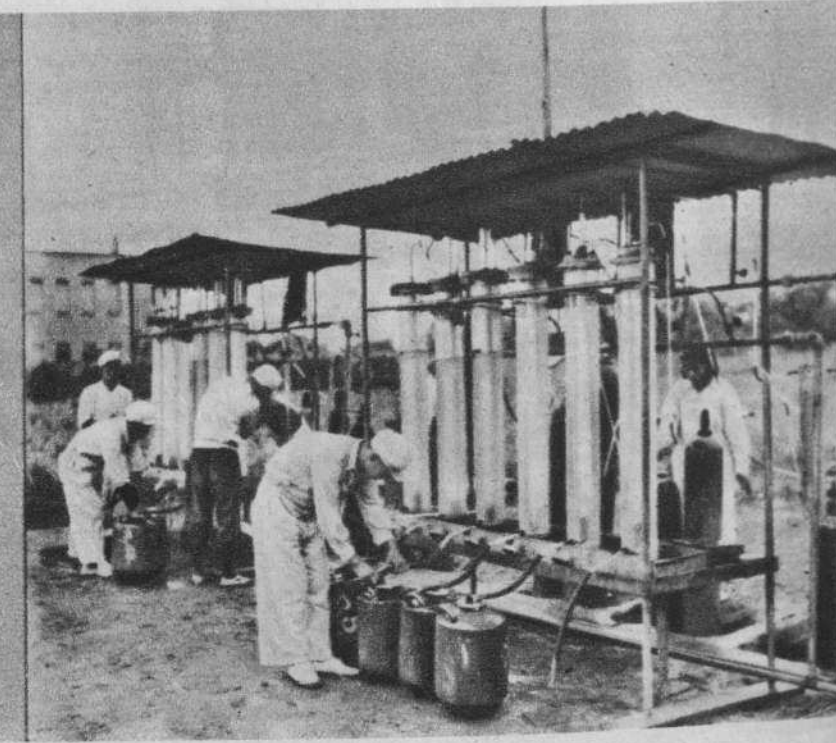
The Insecticide That Did the Work



"666" Insecticide is produced in China from domestic raw materials, is more effective than D.D.T. and at only one-fifth the cost.

On the outbreak of the locust infestation, workers and technicians of the North China Research Institute of Agricultural Science organised a working brigade with increased equipment and turned out sufficient supplies of the new insecticide to meet the imminent threat of a plague.

"666" is effective not only in annihilating locusts, but also in dealing with other destructive insects in agriculture. Supplies are now being produced for distribution throughout China for household use against pests.



Workers and technicians of the North China Research Institute of Agricultural Science engaged in the preparation of "666"



Threat of plague faced the peasants over large areas of Anhwei and Hopel provinces as myriads of hoppers appeared from the earth in May



Yang Hsien-tung, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and a Soviet expert talk with a group of students from the Hopel Agricultural Institute who have come to assist the peasants in the work of annihilating the locusts



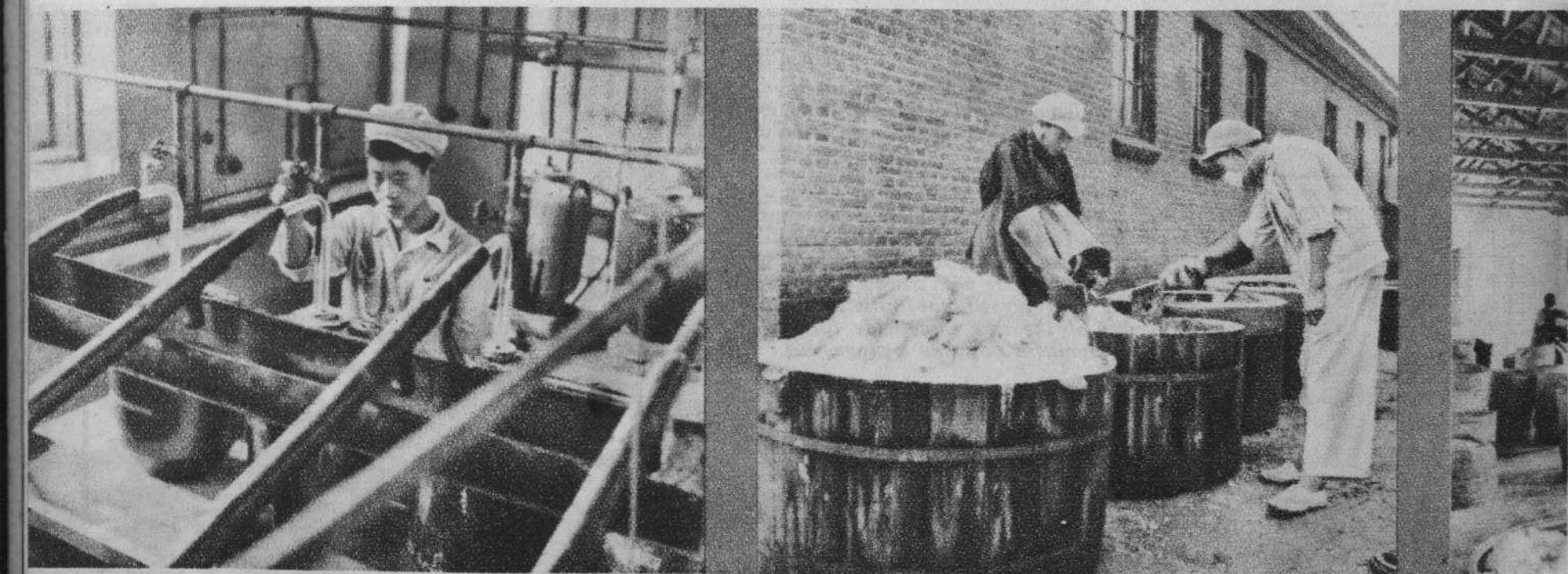
In Hwanghua county, Hopel Province, more than ten thousand men, women and children took part in "Operation Locust"



When the locusts appeared in Tahsing county near Peking, 6000 middle-school students volunteered to help the peasants in their fight. They carried their own food and working implements. Left: The students receive a warm welcome from the peasants. Right: They help the peasants bury the locusts in trenches



Army men turn out to help the peasants annihilate the locusts in Sinkiang Province (left). One method of annihilation was to drive the locusts together and then set fire to the grass



Workers of the North China Research Institute of Agricultural Science kept up a steady production of Insecticide "666"



The workshop of the North China Agricultural Insecticide Factory, where the raw insecticide is diluted with a distributing agent

Large supplies of "Insecticide 666" were quickly distributed to all afflicted areas

China Expects a Record Cotton Harvest

China is preparing for the biggest cotton crop in her history this coming autumn. Faced with a rapidly expanding market for their goods, cotton mills throughout the country are eager to buy all the raw cotton the peasants can produce.

Advance buying of cotton, introduced by the co-operatives earlier in the year to encourage cotton cultivation, has already met with a big response from the peasants, but the cotton crops are even larger than anticipated.

The peasants are finding a ready market and a fair price for all they have produced, and are happy in the knowledge that their labour has contributed towards the rising national prosperity.



Peasants in Hopel Province express their willingness to sell their cotton to the State Cotton, Yarn and Cloth Company



Peasant communists visit every family in their area, tell them of the fair prices offered for their cotton

Peasants set off for the State Cotton Company with their supplies of raw cotton



Peasant Kuo Yi-chang has loaded his cart with cotton and is on his way to the State Cotton Company



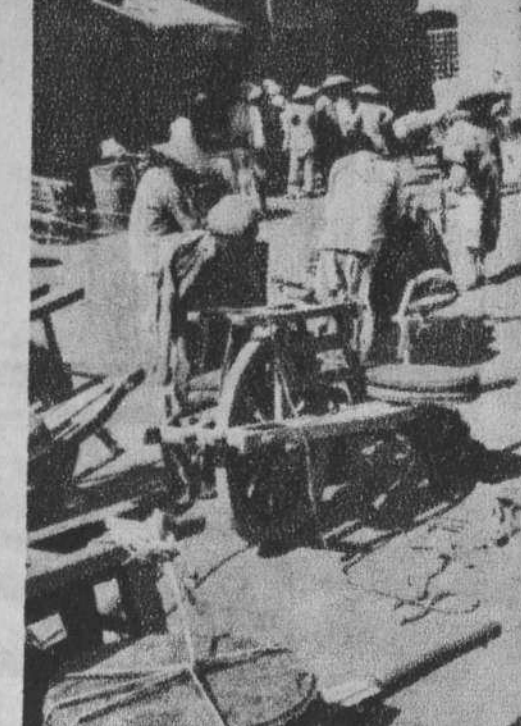
A peasant family on the outskirts of Peking brings out their cotton to sell to the Government



Peasants from the surrounding areas bring their cotton to the marketing centre in Changkuhuang, Hopel Province



Peasant Liu Yuan-teh bargains happily with a Government buyer. Higher prices are paid for superior quality



After selling their cotton, the peasants purchase fertilizers, farm tools, and other goods at low prices



Cotton peasants of Hopel Province write a collective letter to the cotton mill workers, pledging to supply the mills with all their requirements



The cotton is baled and sent to cotton mills in Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao



A consignment of cotton arrives at its final destination

A Rich Wheat Harvest



The Kwangpei State Farm in Shantung Province harvested nearly two thousand acres of wheat this year.

Fills the Granaries



Each No. 6 Stalin combine-harvester reaps and threshes four and a quarter acres an hour



Peasants in certain areas of the Hwai River basin in North Anhwei Province have harvested their first crop of wheat in eight years

China's wheat harvest for 1951 has now been gathered in. Yields this year are 10 per cent above last year's bumper crop, and are marked by improved quality.

Combined crops of wheat and barley in East China are 30 per cent above last year's. In Northern Anhwei, scene of last year's floods, crops are particularly good and the increase over 1950 amounts to 200 per cent. This is mainly the result of the great Hwai River project undertaken since last winter.

In some of China's principal wheat-producing regions, Honan and Shensi, the increase has averaged 20 per cent. Yields in Shensi Province exceed the highest level in pre-war days.

Seed selection is carried out with the help of a Government specialist



A member of the local militia stands on guard over the crop.



The peasants know it is their own Government—so they select the best quality wheat to send as public grain



The wheat is turned and dried in the sun before being stored in the granaries

AN OUTSTANDING FILM

Shangjiao Concentration Camp



"Shangjiao Concentration Camp," produced in the Shanghai Film Studio of the Central Film Bureau, is one of China's most outstanding films of 1951. Based on the actual experiences of some hundreds of fighters of the New Fourth Army who, along with other patriots, were incarcerated in a Kuomintang concentration camp in Shangjiao county, Kiangsi Province, during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression the film depicts their heroic struggle against almost overwhelming odds. In the face of tortures, threats and offers of bribery, the morale of the entire group, far from being broken, is welded ever more firm through the unique qualities of leadership exerted among the prisoners by a small handful of Communists.

For its superb characterisation and moving appeal, this film is one of the most popular in China and is one of the finest productions of the young Chinese film industry.



A Kuomintang form of torture was to keep the prisoners on the run until they dropped from exhaustion or died



The Kuomintang resorted to various means to break the morale and unity of the prisoners, including "heart to heart" talks, only to find their words refuted on the spot by courageous prisoners



Communist Party member Li Hua remains firm even under threat of being buried alive



"We are like steel—the longer we are tempered the stronger we become" says girl Communist Shih Chen (left), whose strength of character and nobility of mind are a living example to young patriot Su Lin (right)



When the news of the camp's intended evacuation reaches the prisoners, they talk over their chances of escape



While on the march to Fukien, the prisoners seize the weapons of their guards, and make a successful dash for freedom



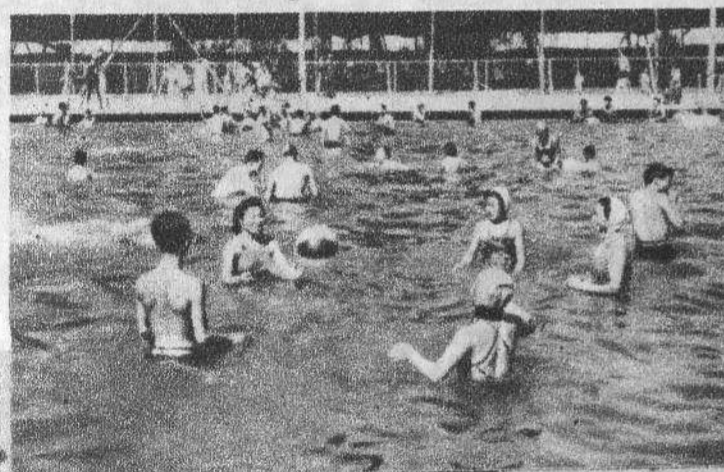
After their successful break for freedom, the prisoners rejoin their anti-Japanese guerrilla comrades on Wuyi Mountain

Peking's New Swimming Park



Open-air showers are provided for swimmers to use before entering the water

Beginners prefer the shallow pool, where they may play and gain confidence



During June, some 800 people were taught to swim by the professional instructors at the pool



Sunbathers bask themselves in the huge sunbathing square.

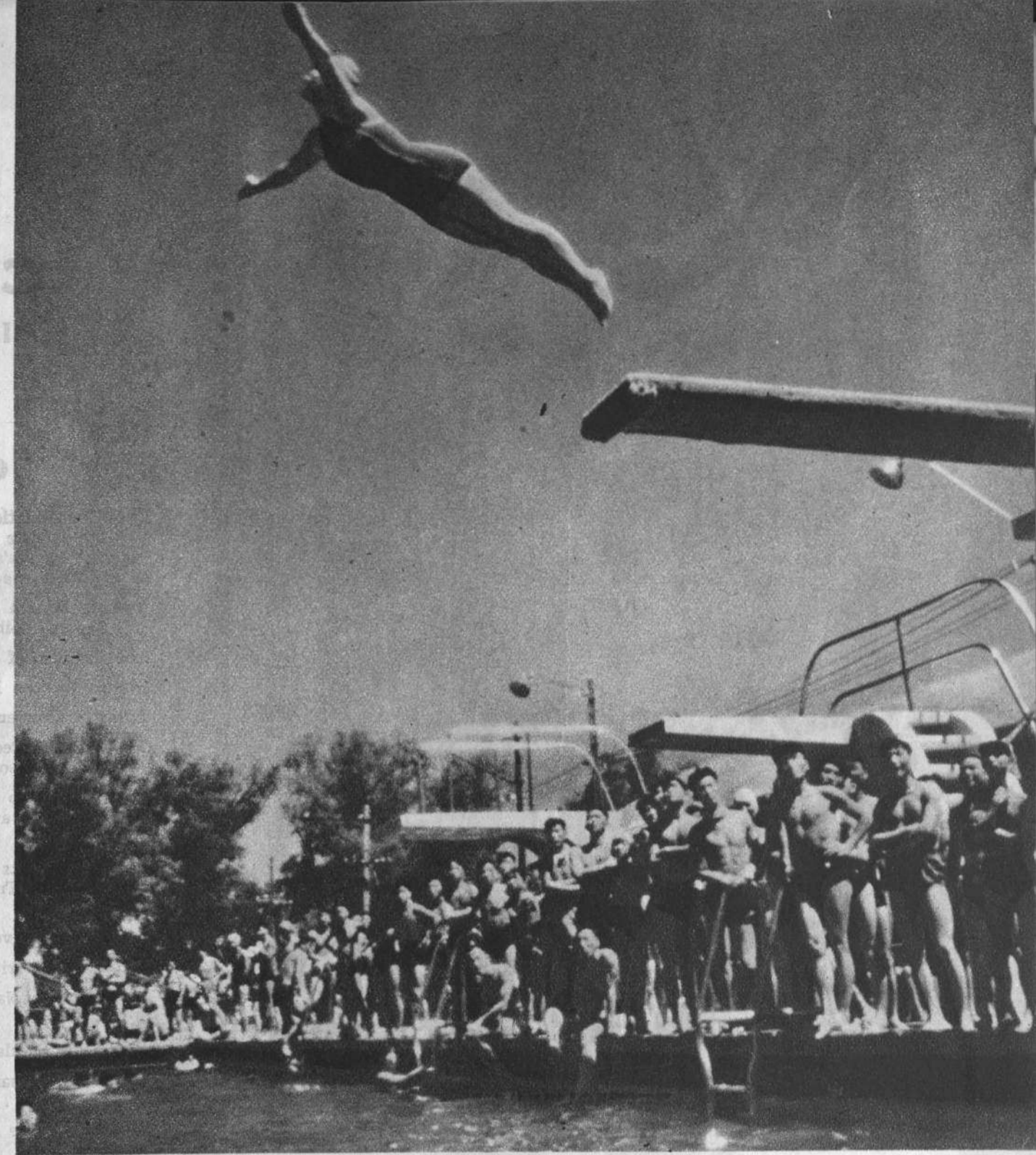
Every day several thousands of swimmers come to the pools

Four new swimming pools capable of holding some 4000 swimmers were recently opened in Peking. The pools are designed to blend into a single great pleasure park adjoining Pei Hai Park and are skillfully planned to provide for swimmers of every ability.

In the pleasant surroundings are restaurants, buffets, reading rooms and stands for spectators, as well as up-to-date facilities for changing, showers and first-aid services.

Considerable skill has been displayed in utilising the natural springs that feed Peking's lake for the supply of the pools. In addition to all usual hygienic arrangements, would-be swimmers must present a medical certificate, showing that they do not suffer from infectious or contagious diseases.

Formerly a dangerous and useless swamp, and the source of many infections, as a result of the initiative of the Peking Municipal People's Government it is now converted to a place of health and beauty for the enjoyment of Peking's citizens.



The diving pool is splendidly equipped with high and low diving boards





Increasing numbers of young enthusiasts have mastered the art of diving



The youngest toddler can safely be left to play in the children's pool

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Back cover

Young citizens of Peking
in the children's swim-
ming pool

